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THE SHORTEST DAY.

Delicate blue as in mid-May
The sky bloomed on the shortest day,
Red sunlight struck on grimy walls,
And on the grey dome of St. Paul's
And made it rather gold than gray.

The crowded streets less sordid were
Because the sunset was so fair,
Less wearily the crowded wains
Crawled by, the streaks and stains
Of mud took color from the air.

The fresh, clear blus paled into gray,
The laden horses took their way
Across the bridges lamp-beset,
From Paul's to Clement's bell-notes met,
The sunset on the shortest day.
—Nora Hopper, in Westminster Gazette.

OLD FRIENDS.

They stand in the bookcase yonder
In a row apart by themselves,
Unknown to the splendid "Editions"
That throng my well-filled shelves;

They are white and frayed at the edges,
They are worn and rubbed at the ends;
They are rather a sorry collection—
But all of them are Friends!

For they are the few-score volumes
That I called my library
In the days when books and dollars
Alike were scarce with me.

There are my well-worn Shakespeare,
My "Poets" so battered and old—
Severe in the "Boston Edition,"
Or gayer in "Blue and Gold."

The "Complete Macaulay," the Bacon
I bought at a bookseller's stall,
The fat and dummy "Spectator,"
The Wordsworth, so grand and tall.

And dearest of books and treasures,
While heart in bosom beats,
In its worn and rusty binding,
My "Coleridge, Shelley and Keats."

Ah! what to these old companions
In raiment meager and scant,
Are the rest, resplendent in Russia,
And gorgeous in crushed Levant?

Those, too, I prize and cherish,
And guard them with lock and key;
But these, in their dingy covers,
Are more than books to me.

They are white and frayed at the edges,
They are worn and rubbed at the ends;
They are truly a sorry collection—
But all of them are Friends!
—Robertson Trowbridge, in the Independent.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY GIRL

She's snappy and smart as the hottest red pepper,
In grace with the angels she's closely allied,
In lightness no queen of the turf can outstep her
Or hold up a head with more beautiful pride.

Her smile but reflects the bright spirit within her,
Her lip has a proud "don't-you-jolly-me" curl,
And, he she a saint or an innocent sinner,
There's none like the twentieth century girl.

Her laugh flows as sweet as the ripple of streamlets,
Her song would the ear of an angel entrance,
Her eyes are so soft that they seem little dreamlets,
A challenge to love in their every glance.

She seems the real acme of female perfection,
In beauty's great diadem she is the pearl;
There's scarcely a flaw that demands a correction
Observed in the twentieth century girl.

In shop or boudoir, in the parlor or kitchen,
She shines with the light of American grace,
She's all we could ask in her figure, and rich in
Dame Fortune's best dower, her beauty of face.

Her modesty sometimes seems tardy in action
When dancing in gayety's maddening whirl,
And then her cute boldness seems but an attraction
Quite fitting the twentieth century girl.

She has a quick tongue, and a ripe brain to feed it,
Discusses all questions from science to sport;
You offer advice and she's ready to heed it,
Provided 'tis of an agreeable sort.

In satire she gives her opponent no quarter,
In love all her words have a syrupy purl,
In spats or in quarrels no fabled old Tartar
Could silence the twentieth century girl.

Without her this earth would be but as the setting
Of gold with the beautiful gem torn away,
Its men-folk but growling old animals, fretting
In solitude's gloom for a twinkle of day.

Then here's a hurrah for the sparkling young jewel!
'Mid all of earth's treasures the daintiest pearl—
She sweetens our cup—she's the salt in life's gruel,
The peerless, chic twentieth century girl.
—Denver Post.

RAN A FERRY FOR SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS

Charles Ossler, of Camden, N. J., is probably the oldest ferryman in the United States in point of service.

He has just been retired by the Pennsylvania Railroad company on a pension of $80 a month. He has served in various capacities in the Camden and Philadelphia ferry service for 67 years.

He is 84 years old. He entered the ferry service when he was 15. The boat was then known as a "wherry." During his 67 years of ferry service he has handled in one capacity or another every boat that has left the Market street wharf.

He has never had an accident in his business. He is married and lives in Camden.

Strapped Together.

Poverty had knocked at the door and love was struggling with the window latch.

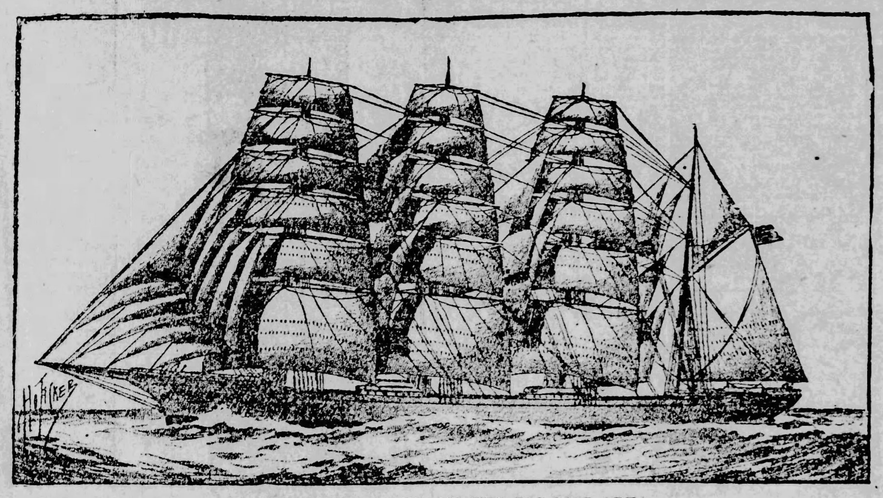
"Alas!" sighed the woman. "We are no longer bound together by those golden chains."

"No, we're strapped together now," observed the man dorefly.

Love did not pause to laugh at this witty sally, perhaps because the man was not a locksmith.—Detroit Journal.

WILL CARRY OIL TO JAPAN

Big Square-Rigger, Capacity 1,500,000 Gallons, to Make Philadelphia Her Home Port.



OIL CARRIER ACME AND HER BIG SAIL AREA.

She is shortly to engage exclusively in the oil trade between Philadelphia and the far East, and will carry more canvas than any ship in the world. On her maiden voyage she will have for a cargo 1,500,000 gallons of petroleum, which is to be loaded at Point Breeze.

One of the finest sailing ships in the world is soon to visit Philadelphia. She is named the Acme, and will be launched from the yard of her builders, Arthur Sewall & Co., of Bath, Me., in a few weeks. The ship will carry 1,500,000 gallons of petroleum. After receiving her cargo at the Point Breeze piers the Acme will sail with it for Japan, via the Cape of Good Hope.

The Acme owes her origin to the Standard Oil Company. The heads of the concern have decided that the day of the sailing ship is not over, and that oil can be carried to the far East under canvas cheaper than by steam.

Old tars at this port are enthusiastic over the revival of the square rigger, a type now fast disappearing from the seas, and many of them are making efforts to secure a berth on this splendid craft.

The Acme measures 332 feet long, 45 feet beam and 26 feet deep. Her gross tonnage is 2,206 and net tonnage 3,000. She will carry a complement of 35 men. The masts are of steel and 135 feet long, and the bowsprit is 68 feet long. In building the ship 325,000 rivets and 3,600 tons of steel were used.

EMPEROR WILHELM GOOD AT REPARTEE

The emperor of Germany has, it is said, the most complete and costly wardrobe of any monarch in Europe. He is accused of spending $4,000 on boots alone and buys every pair of them of a London shoemaker. "Made in Germany" does not appear upon the war lord's shoes.

"You ought to give your own country a chance," laughingly said the prince of Wales to his imperial nephew during his last visit to England.

"Well," replied the kaiser, "Germany certainly supports me in most things, but as regards boots, I always go in for English 'supporters.' English-made boots are so easy to walk in."

"Yes, I agree with you," said the prince somewhat slyly, "and if there should be a revolution at any time in Germany English boots will enable you to travel speedily to the country in which they were made." This was in the nature of a "knock" for the kaiser, who at times is likely to belittle the country which has invariably treated him so kindly.

The kaiser also goes in strongly for English carpets and all the royal palaces in Germany are "Kidderministered" in almost every room. When the Duke of Cambridge was staying with the kaiser, some months ago, he remarked upon this and said: "We English ought to feel flattered, your majesty, seeing that you think so highly of English manufacturers. Well, English carpets can't be beaten anywhere, I am sure."

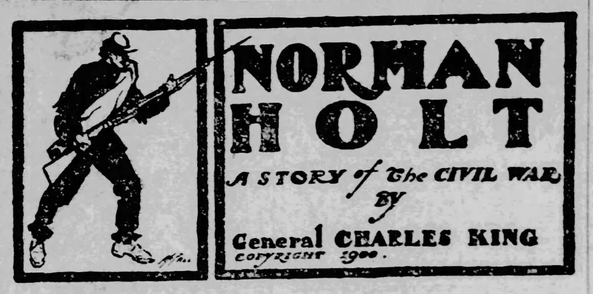
"Ah, duke," replied the emperor, laughing somewhat exultantly, "whenever I put my foot upon an English carpet I say to myself, Germany trampling on English trade!"

Close to where the Duke of Cambridge was standing rested a large easy chair upon which was placed a magnificent cushion, and embroidered across it in silk were the words "German empire." "Your majesty," said the duke very quietly, as he plumped himself down on the cushion, "you, as representing Germany, have just trampled under foot the English trade. Allow me, as representing the queen of England, to sit upon the German empire."

THE DUKE'S COMFORT.

HOW CHANDLER INCURRED MR. BLAINE'S ENMITY

The way in which the coolness that long existed between James G. Blaine and Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire has but recently come to light. At one time Mr. Chandler was one of the most devoted supporters and intimate friends of Mr. Blaine, but during the late years of Mr. Blaine's life they were scarcely on speaking terms. The trouble was caused by a practical joke. Mr. Chandler once wrote a letter to his wife in which he expressed his regret that Mr. Blaine allowed himself to be influenced in public, as well as private affairs by Gail Hamilton, and cited several instances which she had prevailed against the advice of his friends. After adding a few lines about family matters and signing himself "Your affectionate husband, W. E. C.," he put the letter in an envelope and addressed it to Mr. Blaine. At the same time he wrote a letter concerning some business they were mutually interested in and put it in an envelope addressed to Mrs. Chandler. When Mrs. Chandler received it she forwarded it to Mr. Blaine, saying that her husband had evidently sent it to her by mistake, but Blaine never returned the letter about Gail Hamilton. He did not even mention the subject to Mr. Chandler, nor did he ever forgive him for what he believed to be an impertinent intrusion. No man who be an impertinent intrusion. No man who be more missed in the senate than Mr. Chandler. Although he has a spiteful way about him, he is, nevertheless, a good friend and has a kindly heart.



CHAPTER XXI.

And many a change did that dread midwinter battle make in the Army of the Cumberland. To begin with, in recognition of its sufferings and its stalwart fighting, its divisions were expanded into three corps d'armee, with the senior major general to command in each. Heavy reinforcements were ordered. Many a new regiment appeared in the old brigades, many a new face in the old regiments, many officers who had won enviable distinction were promoted, and a few, whose distinction had been unenviable were permitted to resign. But to the amaze, the wrath of the Buckeyes, their one officer to quit the field unwounded early in the day, and to return no more until the bloody work was done, was heralded in two home papers as the hero of the fight—"the gallant adjutant who, bearing his wounded colonel in his arms, hewed his way through swarming foes to a place of safety."

Even the rank absurdity of the statement—the impossibility of the feat described in the great journal (which was more than half owned, as was understood, by Senator Malloy) did not rob it of certain effect among the masses. It paved the way for the next move; Lieutenant Burnett Malloy was summoned home to assist in the organization of a new regiment, in which he was appointed major. The first lieutenant of the Emmets was safely out of camp and into town before the Buckeyes got the news. Gaffney's rage bordered on the grotesque. "I'll go to Shund'n an' protest," said he, and so he did—and others with him, but the little general had vexations of his own, and put the case point-blank. "Protest! What's the use of protesting? The thing's done," said he. "If Malloy is all you say he was, why the devil didn't you prefer charges against him? Then I could have had him court-martialed. Now Ohio has made him a major."

"And to think," moaned Gaffney, "Holt niver yet pulled the nose av him, as he promised—or as I promised for him, which is the same thing." Yes, Malloy's orders have come by wire. Even "Old Rosey" could not interpose, and all the hard swearing of bluff McCook and a host of other hard-fighting Buckeyes came too late. In war, as in peace, a friend at court is worth a hundred afield.

But away over across the river, in the camp of another brigade, there was less to swear about. The —th Kentucky had lost heavily in the sharp fighting of the first day, the last of '62, but its senior captain took the leaves of the major who had fallen, three lieutenants, the adjutant among them, stepped up to the double bars, and the colonel turned to Norman Holt and tendered him the adjutancy. Gravely, yet gratefully, the young soldier accepted. His whole soul was in his work. Duty and duty alone seemed the dominant thought. Men marveled at his ceaseless, restless energy. There had come a lull in the conduct of the war. Bragg went into winter quarters about Tullahoma. The Army of the Cumberland strove to keep a bold array on half rations at the front, and an unimpeded supply line at the rear. This latter they couldn't do. The south had cavalry, and knew how to use it. The north as yet had developed no general who had the faintest conception of its proper function. The men who knew were not the ones in position to say. Rosecrans, however, begged for cavalry, and succeeded finally in getting certain regiments of mounted men, which in course of time might merit the name, provided their essays were not too ambitious. For months the southern troopers made life a burden to the railway guards, and rode almost at will all over Tennessee, raiding sometimes into far Kentucky, planning soon to sweep into Ohio. Meantime, the Army of the Cumberland, like that in Flanders, swore and stagnated, but Norman Holt worked like a beaver to the end that his Kentucky guards grew famous throughout the corps, and to the further end that the regiment was presently called in to do duty in the immediate guardianship as it were, of corps—and later of army—headquarters. It was not what the Kentuckians wanted if there was fighting to be done, but so long as they were loafing about in camp it had many an advantage. It split the regiment into detachments, however, which did not please the colonel, and it kept him and his adjutants close to the throne, which speedily led to strange results.

One day in early April came a letter Norman Holt was longing for—a letter from Kate Ray. It gave him food for thought for many a week, as well as cause for speedy action. She wrote from Cincinnati, where she had gone at the urgent summons of Mrs. Lane. There had been previous letters—letters brimful of pride and affectionate interest from Lexington. They had heard—and she had taken care that they should know it at Cincinnati—of his splendid service at Stone River. Now she could tell him of matters that, despite all devotion to soldier duty, weighed heavily on his heart. Though he had written briefly, coldly, proudly to Margaret Lane in answer to her cold and even cruel letter, though he had told her in so many words that she need never dread another visit from him, he could not so summarily shut her out of his thoughts. He could not but long to know the result of Malloy's homegoing. Gaffney, the Emmets and the Buckeyes generally, had written many a disdainful thing of the new major to the old folks at home, but the major was there on the spot, and so was the crippled colonel, the latter loaded with hospitality at the hands of the senior Malloy, and whispered promises of the speedy coming of the yellow sash and silver star, provided he would "stand up" for Mallor, Jr. So what could he do? The new regiment was recruited up in the old western reserve. The men were camped or housed, and the major's duties were not so arduous that he could not spend much time in Cincinnati. Presently Colonel Pride was able to hobble about on crutches and say good words for him in society. Major Lane had gone to Nashville, leaving his business and his household to the fostering care of Senator Malloy, and it all looked like plain sailing for the lucky young field officer when Kate Ray was called to Cincinnati by a sorely troubled mother. They had had news of Theodore, brought by an officer—an exchanged prisoner. It gave much relief to the mother, "but Daisy seemed going into a decline."

No wonder Kate's letter was of vivid interest to the Kentucky adjutant.

"Daisy is listless, nervous, tearful, but declares there's nothing the matter. The doctor talks vaguely and seems puzzled. Major Malloy, so Mrs. Lane tells me, has been a frequent visitor, and so helpful, kind and considerate. But since my coming he has been very busy at Dayton. The regiment is to be sent forward in a few days. What I do not understand is Senator Malloy's position. I did not tell you, but when I was here before he appeared just as I was leaving. Now he is very frequently a caller. Mrs. Lane says she has to confer with him about Mr. Lane's business affairs. But Daisy ought to be spared these conferences, yet twice she has had to go down to see him, and both times looked wretched when she returned. Tomorrow I must hasten home. I am needed there. But I so wanted to see Colonel Pride, who has been taking up the cudgels for Major Malloy, and, of course, when the colonel says has great weight against what has been said or written by brother officers, 'envious, possibly, of his success.' Nor did I get here in time to see the officer who brought Theodore's letter. It seems the gentleman had been captured when severely wounded, had given his parole and was sent through the lines after a month at Chattanooga. He has resigned and gone home, but Mrs. Lane said he spoke of the kindness shown him by your brother Henry, and of having seen Henry with Captain Wing, who is quite well of his wound and eager for exchange. It was through Henry that Theodore was able to meet this officer and send a letter to his mother—an appeal for money, mainly—but he writes he knows now that you were in no wise connected with his detection and capture. I can't help thinking he knew then, when he made his furious denunciation. I can't help thinking too that Henry had something to do with his putting that in his letter. It is my belief that Henry and your dear, impulsive old father have long since learned through Captain Wing the real truth about that Belleview affair, and that they were as unjust one way as certain of your superiors were in another. They knew of your court-martial and pardon. They knew so very much more about what is going on in our army than we do of theirs. But, Norman, it is of Daisy I am thinking now. If you were only here! If you could only come a few days! Can you? I cannot get her to talk, but a woman's intuition is keen, and it seems to me that she is being entangled in a net she is vainly struggling against. Now if you were here, Norman, I think you could break it. What I dread—i must tell it you—is that they are striving to persuade her to marry Major Malloy before he goes again to the front.

"Now forgive one question. I know that Judge McIntyre had invested all that your mother left, and that most of it was lost, but wasn't there something for you and Henry that Mr. Lane was looking out for? Has there been any accounting? Do you know whether Mr. Malloy has anything to do with it now? Some things have been dropped about him—his influence over the judge, his recently acquired influence over the Lanes, and I'm at a loss how to advise you. But, Norman, if possible—come. Couldn't you write or see Capt. Enyart? Even though Gen. Buell is gone, he still has influence and—he is so fond of you. He's —I think—on duty in Nashville. Try! Come!"

Come! What would he not give? But how could he ask such favor when Sheridan's division was at the moment under orders for a move and his colonel was stirring the very earth to get ordered back to the brigade? Come and save her from that marriage—that sacrifice! Even though he had written, he would never seek to see her again, he would never unsay the word on the instant and hasten to her, were it possible to go. The railway beyond Nashville was again ripped up by Morgan's light-hearted and hard-hitting horsemen. This letter had been ten days coming, probably sent round by boat from Louisville and up the Cumberland to Nashville. It might take him ten days to reach her, another ten to return, and what might not happen in those twenty days? Indeed, were he there would she see him? Thank God for one thing! His father and brother were probably long since shown the light as to his part in the Belleville raid! Now if only Wing could be exchanged and brought back to his own! If only Connelly could be found, the last vestige of reproach could be swept from his record.

The colonel had gone over to the tents at the general's headquarters. Norman, in his own canvas abode, was reading again Kate's warm-hearted lines, when there came without a sputter of horses' hoofs and the sound of an Irish voice he would know the world over. It was Gaffney shouting for an "orderlies" and inquiring for the adjutant at the same moment. One glance showed that the valiant Celt was in a fume of excitement.

"Will ye lukkod dthis, Normane" quoth he, striding into the tent, his booth thick with mud, his breath with poteen. "Wid pride an' Sill—God bless his soul, an' Shund'n an' McCook—iverr man say 'ou-hackin' me for meejor, they make that omadhoun Foley over the head of me! It's all along o' Malloy—thim two Malloys—an' me the saynior captain. Will ye come wid me now?"

"Come where?" asked Norman.

"To the gineral's—to headquarters—till I strip the skin off him!"

"The general's?"

"The gineral's! No!" interrupted Gaffney, "but Malloy's. Ye didn't know it? He's there! He's back! The regiment's in, an' he's wid it. Will ye come now?"

The question was answered for him. An orderly, one of his own Kentuckians, was at the entrance, with the colonel's compliments and a summons to headquarters. The oddly assorted pair strode away together. Gaffney, grizzled, red-faced, broad and bulky; Holt, dark-haired, dark-eyed, clean-cut, tall and slender. There was the usual throng of officers, orderlies and horses about the group of headquarters' tents, and at the entrance to the commanding general's stood Sheridan, buttoned up to the throat in his hot, double-breasted coat, though it was a steaming day, his short legs thrust thigh deep into muddy riding boots, his black eyes snapping with impatience.

"You're wanted, Holt," said he, in his quick, bluff way. "I hope you'll go—Hullo, captain, what's the matter?"

He had caught sight of Gaffney as that irate officer drew back on seeing the division commander, but thus challenged came impulsively forward.

"Mather enough, gineral! They've robbed me, as they did you, and given me leaves to Foley, him that doesn't know—but I'll not say a wurrd against Foley—only 'twas me—not him—the gin'ral recommended. 'Twas them two Malloys, an' wan of 'em is here now."

"Wait here—I want to see you when you come out," broke in the little general, impetuously, then whirled about and made his way through a tentful of clerks, aids and orderlies to an inner office, where sat the commander of the army, looking earnestly into the face of Norman Holt, who, side by side with his colonel, stood respectfully before him.

"The line I mean," said the general, with a cordial nod to Sheridan, "is south of Frenchman's creek and to the left of the pike and railway. You know it well, I've been told."

"I have reason to," replied Holt, the blood quickly mounting to his brows.

"Then—here's the very man you'll need, Sheridan," said the chief. "Go ahead with your preparations and I'll send Mr. Holt over presently."

A few minutes later, at the general's request, Norman was seated at a little table making a rough pen and ink map of the roads, tracks and streams at the very point where the Buckeyes were in camp the morning of his arrest. How strange it seemed that eight months before he had passed through this very town a prisoner charged with a crime whose puishment was death. And now he sat in the presence of the commander, welcomed, trusted, leaned upon.

He was still at work upon the sketch. The general was busy with his new chief of staff—Buckeyes both of them, when an aide-de-camp ushered in two officers in spic and span, glistening uniforms—a portly colonel, a trim little major. "Old Rosey" dropped the matter in hand to beam upon the newcomers. "Welcome, colonel; welcome again, Major Malloy. Of course you both know General Garfield." There was a moment of handshaking as the four Ohioans exchanged cordial greeting, and the aide stood quietly by. "You come just in time to go with Sheridan. You was not here five minutes back, but one of my right-hand men will guide you to him. Gentlemen, let me present the adjutant of the —th Kentucky, Lieutenant Holt."

At sound of the name, both officers turned with a start. The colonel reddened, look embarrassed, but awkwardly held out his hand. The major turned sickly white. With a cool but courteous bow to the senior, Norman took the proffered hand, quickly dropped it, then paused and looked straight at the junior—at the pallid, averted face, at which both general and chief of staff were gazing in surprise, and the strange silence was broken by the adjutant's voice as he deliberately drew his hand behind him.

"I ask your pardon, General Rosecrans, but—I know Major Malloy."

CHAPTER XXII.

When an officer and a gentleman in the presence and hearing of other officers and gentlemen, especially when they are of such high rank as the commander of an army in the field, refuses his hand and acknowledges a presentation to another officer, supposedly a gentleman, with the significant remark, "I know the man," it means only one thing. He knows him so well that he will have nothing to do with him. Holt did not conduct the newcomers to Sheridan's headquarters. Without another word he returned to his map. The general saw that there was such a bitter feud between the young men that even in his presence it could not be forgotten. Ignoring it entirely he chatted a moment with the colonel until Malloy had partially regained color and composure; then inquired after the father, the senator; and Mr. Holt being still busy, turned them over to the aide-de-camp. When they were gone Norman arose, laid the paper before the general and stood half expectant of rebuke or reprimand, but none came. Like Grant, Rosecrans took no notice of minor affairs when great ones demanded his attention. A few quick questions were all he asked, as to fords and wood roads, and whether light guns could be run through the forest along the western foothills. Then briefly bidding Norman hold himself in readiness for important service, and with a hint as to silence, wished him all success and said good afternoon.

That evening, summoned to the headquarters of the corps commander, Norman Holt found assembled some men already famous in the Army of the Cumberland. Central figure in the group, blunt, outspoken, burly, was McCook, a map on his knee and objurgation on his lips. He who loved a square fight and asked no favor, had been bidden to hold the foe instead of hammering him. The exasperations of Perryville and Stone River still rankled in his heart, and he longed for opportunity to show what his men could do when not overlapped and outnumbered, as had hitherto occurred. He wanted to hit, not clinch, and here were orders that he should maneuver—occupy the attention of Hardee's crack corps, prevent their sending aid to other fellows 20 miles away, whom Thomas would fall upon and crush. Much of the same mind was the fierce little, black-eyed division commander striding up and down the room, listening with obvious impatience to the explanations of the suave Garfield, courteous, plausible, conciliatory, if not entirely convincing. The candles on the rough pine table flared and flickered in the breeze that stirred the cheap curtains and swept through the tawdry Tennessee living room. It was one of the farmhouses not far from the outskirts of the little town. Two or three staff officers sat copying orders at an adjoining table; another at the hall doorway was in low-toned conversation with the commander of the cavalry escort, waiting in the mud without. It had begun to rain again. It seemed as though it always rained when the Army of the Cumberland needed to march, and it never rained but it poured. Norman Holt, dismounting and giving the bridle to an orderly, entered the narrow hallway and briefly said: "I am ordered to report here to Gen. Sheridan, Lieut. Holt, adjutant —th Kentucky."

The staff officer returned his salute, looking curiously, almost intrusively, at him. The story of that afternoon's episode was already aleak, and men do not trifle with fellows who, even in the presence of the commander, stand to their convictions, as had Norman Holt.

"The general is engaged just now. I'll announce you in a moment. I think I've heard Rob Enyart speak of you, Mr. Holt. My name's Warden. Let me present you to Captain O'Connor. Your old friend Gaffney, by the way, was here not long ago, and General Garfield heard his explosion, too."

Holt smiled gravely. "Sorry I came too late," said he. "Gaffney is sore at being overslaughted, and I don't blame him. But he's too good a soldier to have his chances spoiled by angry talk."

"Well, he charged it all to Malloy, and I fancy General Sheridan wasn't sorry to have Garfield hear that much anyhow." And the aid-de-camp looked keenly at the Kentuckian, as though in hopes of hearing his views on the subject of Malloy.

But that reply was at least, not verbal. Holt had been long enough an officer to learn that one of the curses of the camp is the tendency to gossip—the frequency of misquotation. "Say nothing you would not have repeated—especially in garbled form," was a good rule for a staff officer. Norman wondered at the general's aids that did not seem to know it. Meddling in the affairs of other men is bad enough in the line; it is worse in the staff. Warden showed that he felt the tacit rebuke. He looked a bit nettled, but promptly said, "I beg pardon—but of course you realize that Gaffney has been proclaiming this and—other matters from the housetops.

Then came Sheridan's voice, quick, impatient, and with it Sheridan himself right at Warden's elbow. "Isn't Holt here yet? It's high time—O, come right in, Holt. We've been waiting.

"So have I, sir," said the Kentuckian, as he followed his little leader into the office. There at a nod from McCook he closed the door behind them, which Warden liked still less. It left him obviously out of the conference.

"Know who that is, I s'pose?" said he, shortly, to the cavalry officers. "That's Holt—who was charged with misguiding Wing's squadron and later sentenced for sleeping on post."

"Not guilty of either, as I understand it," said the trooper, shortly. "What do you know?"

"H—m, well. Considerable smoke for no fire. Pardoned on account of Judge Holt's influence, as I understand it. Wait till we hear Malloy's story. D'ye think he'll fight?"

"Don't know," was the short reply, "but, if he will, Holt will give him all he wants."

"O, I forgot you were a Kentuckian," said Warden, nettled again. "I suppose you know Mr. Holt."

"Never met him before in my life. I'm from Paducah. But you'd better talk to the Buckeyes before you believe Malloy, that's my advice." And the captain quit his cair and sauntered out on the porch, another symptom that Warden was making a mess of it; another reason why Warden should desire to hear anything to strengthen his side, even as against the man who had never wronged him. When the conference broke up that evening and Warden was released from duty, he made his way to the camp of the newcomers and sought out Major Malloy.

But the generals spoke earnestly together, even after they came out from the building. At Sheridan's request, Holt had briefly described the situation south of Frenchman's creek, and again made a little sketch, which, stepping to one side, the seniors compared with the map in the hands of McCook, and lowered their voices as they talked. It was McCook who finally blurted out, impatiently:

"Do you suppose Hardee will be deceived by the sight of a single division? I don't. I've served under him. I know him."

"There are—other ways," answered the chief of staff, placidly, with a warning look at the impetuous speaker, and a quick glance at the three junior officers in the room. "You can leave that to me."

Late that night Norman lay pondering over the events of the day—over Kate's letter, over Gaffney's libelous excitement, over the dramatic meeting at general headquarters, and Malloy's evident discomfiture. Of one thing he felt assured, yet could not say why—the major had not yet prevailed. Daisy Lane had not surrendered. The regiment must have been sent forward within a day or two of Kate's announcement, probably shipped by river all the way from Cincinnati to Nashville. This was one cause, at least, for rejoicing, and he had another, for even in the intensity of his devotion to his soldier duty, Norman Holt was human. In the hearing and presence of the highest officers of the army he had been able at last to express his contempt for Burnett Malloy.

Gaffney was awaiting his return. The Irishman had heard the story as it reached the Buckeyes, and after a wild hurrah and a rousing drink had rushed to "tinder his services," for, of course, Malloy must fight. Even in an age when dueling was on its last legs, a soldier could not submit to such ignominious treatment without losing caste in the whole corps. "A missidge," said Gaffney, "should come furst thing in the mornin'." If it didn't, bedad, he'd "cyarry wan to Malloy," and Norman, knowing that long before Gaffney's inflamed peepers would open on the morrow camp would be left long miles behind, but remembering, nevertheless, that he was enjoined to silence, finally got rid of his importunate friend by promising that the "missidge" and its bearer should be referred to Gaffney the instant it was received.

"And you promise me you'll go straight to bed, Gaffney, and think no more to-night. You'll need a clear, cool head in the morning," was the only stipulation, and Gaffney gave his word and went his way.

At 4 o'clock in the soft summer like morning there rode away from corps headquarters a squadron of cavalry, led by the Paducah captain, and at his side rode Norman Holt. Five miles out of the town they reached the stations of the southernmost command of the Army of the Cumberland. Between them and the enemy's pickets, which covered the country from Hardee's crack corps, prevent their sending aid to other fellows 20 miles away, whom Thomas would fall upon and crush. Much of the same mind was the fierce little, black-eyed division commander striding up and down the room, listening with obvious impatience to the explanations of the suave Garfield, courteous, plausible, conciliatory, if not entirely convincing. The candles on the rough pine table flared and flickered in the breeze that stirred the cheap curtains and swept through the tawdry Tennessee living room. It was one of the farmhouses not far from the outskirts of the little town. Two or three staff officers sat copying orders at an adjoining table; another at the hall doorway was in low-toned conversation with the commander of the cavalry escort, waiting in the mud without. It had begun to rain again. It seemed as though it always rained when the Army of the Cumberland needed to march, and it never rained but it poured. Norman Holt, dismounting and giving the bridle to an orderly, entered the narrow hallway and briefly said: "I am ordered to report here to Gen. Sheridan, Lieut. Holt, adjutant —th Kentucky."

The staff officer returned his salute, looking curiously, almost intrusively, at him. The story of that afternoon's episode was already aleak, and men do not trifle with fellows who, even in the presence of the commander, stand to their convictions, as had Norman Holt.

"The general is engaged just now. I'll announce you in a moment. I think I've heard Rob Enyart speak of you, Mr. Holt. My name's Warden. Let me present you to Captain O'Connor. Your old friend Gaffney, by the way, was here not long ago, and General Garfield heard his explosion, too."

Holt smiled gravely. "Sorry I came too late," said he. "Gaffney is sore at being overslaughted, and I don't blame him. But he's too good a soldier to have his chances spoiled by angry talk."

"Well, he charged it all to Malloy, and I fancy General Sheridan wasn't sorry to have Garfield hear that much anyhow." And the aid-de-camp looked keenly at the Kentuckian, as though in hopes of hearing his views on the subject of Malloy.

But that reply was at least, not verbal. Holt had been long enough an officer to learn that one of the curses of the camp is the tendency to gossip—the frequency of misquotation. "Say noth-

NAPOLEON OF COTTON IS A SOLDIER AND ATHLETE

Fought at San Juan, Likes Golf, and Is a Shrewd Man of Business.

Howard Wilson, who astonished the Cotton Exchange by the shrewdness with which he manipulated the corner in the cotton market this week, is a typical progressive young American. At twenty-seven he has been baseball player, athlete, soldier, speculator, society man, golf lover, and now he is said to be on the point of figuring as a millionaire.

Yesterday he was the lion on the floor of the exchange. His every motion was followed with interest. Tall, slight of build, but muscular, he dresses simply. A gray worsted business suit and a plain tie give him the appearance of a clerk in a dry goods store. His eye is keen, his forehead high, his face is long, clear cut, and his chin small but forceful.

When Wilson was a little boy in the office of Paul Schwartz & Co., No. 1 William street, he was liked by all because of his politeness and cheerful disposition. As a boy he studied cotton carefully and mastered all details. One day he made an investment and the profits were handsome. This enabled him to go into business with Mr. Schwartz.

Wilson and a friend in the office, Henry Fisher, enlisted in the Seventy-first regiment. They were in the battle of San Juan and Fisher caught malaria. Wilson had been an athlete and he escaped illness. At Montauk Point he nursed his friend to health.

Wilson lives in Brooklyn, and there he met his wife. They have been married only a few months. The members of the firm are Howard Wilson and A. K. Fernie, with Alfred Hood, Walter Kerr Fernie, Joseph Mann Dixon, Philip Heineken and Joseph Vogelsay as special partners.

In the cotton market strenuous efforts were made by the bears to break the corner held by Fernie, Wilson & Co. The cotton already stored in the city, together with that on the road, will bring the total available for delivery this month up to 90,000 bales. The shortage is believed to be 100,000 bales. Private settlements will have to be made for the shortage.

INDIANA GIRL A PARIS BELLE

The American girl can always be depended upon to rise superior to any situation. Witness Miss Gowdy. But a short while ago she was a blushing country maiden. Now she is a reigning and much-sought belle in the Paris salons—and in every way equal to the emergency. She is a daughter of "Farmer Jack" Gowdy, formerly of Rushville, Ind., but now the consul general of the United States at the French capital.

American to the core, she is said to have resolutely refused not one, but many, offers of a title, coupled with an European husband.

MISS SOWDY.

Growing Bolder.

"How comes it that young Simpkin, usually so gauche and silent in society, wears to-night this easy air of insouciance and assurance?"

"It is because he has just realized that the date is Dec. 2, and he need no longer cudgel his brains desperately for conversation openings. Behold him, after introduction to the fair Miss Townley, easily observing: 'The—er—days begin to—er—lengthen out, don't they?'"—Punch.

The Old Lady's Meaning.

Johnny—Pa, Aunt Hannah says boils are healthy. Shouldn't she say "healthful"?

Wise Pa—Well, your aunt didn't mean to be grammatical, but I guess she was this time. It is the boil that is healthy, not the fellow who carries it around.—Boston Transcript.

over a low ridge came crawling, snake-like, a long blue column, tipped with fire—the morning sunshine slanting on thousands of sloping rifles.

"Sheridan, anyway," said the general. "Sound to horse! Will you ride with me, Mr. Holt? They'll not need you at the front till by and by."

Five minutes later the whole brigade of cavalry was rapidly saddling, while the general, with a few staff officers rode swiftly over toward the pike to meet the coming column, Sheridan at its head. There was a brief conference between the two leaders, while all juniors respectfully drew aside. But the little division commander nodded cheerily to Holt, then beckoned him to draw night.

"Thomas marched an hour before I did," were the words he was saying as the adjutant reined closer. "He must be well out on the way to Columbia now. Heard any firing?"

"Not a crack anywhere," was the sturdy answer.

"Well, good-bye, Stanley. Send Mr. Holt to us as soon as you make it, will you? I'll give those fellows in front all they can attend to meanwhile."

Already the cavalry had swung into saddle, and was filing away eastward through a cross-country road. But O'Connor's squadron remained awaiting the coming of the commander. The sun was peeping over the treetops and the dripping leaves, still heavy with the rain of the night before, stirring under the rising breeze, shook showers of diamonds on the horsemen winding below. Up from the rear of Sheridan's escort a trooper rode to the general's side, and, touching his cap, sat in saddle mutely awaiting instructions. His dress, his equipment, his arms seemed newer than those of his comrades. His face, too, lacked the tan of the war-worn veteran. His seat, his salute, even, were not those of the cavalry, and Norman Holt looked at him in odd curiosity. Somewhere he had seen that face before. Somewhere—when it was not pleasant. Sheridan glanced at the newcomer askance.

"O, yes, Stanley, this man is to join your escort. You can send him back with Lieutenant Holt after you're through. Follow the lieutenant, my lad. Good-by Holt. Good luck!" And then the little general pricked away, and Stanley, looking queerly at the latest arrival, motioned Holt to ride on his left hand, reigning his horse ahead, made way for him.

"What's the game, do you suppose?" he muttered. "You know that's one of those secret service men, don't you?"

Know? It flashed all at once over Norman Holt. This man in the trooper garb was indeed no private soldier. Swung over one of his shoulders was a waterproof sack such as was often carried by couriers and dispatch bearers in stormy weather. That and the newness of his outfit distinguished him from the array of the escort. So did his pale, earnest face, and now Norman knew where first that face appeared before him. It was on that woeful day at Cincinnati. This was one of the men who collared the deserter Theodore Lane.

To Be Continued.

WHY RUFUS DECIDED IT WASN'T PARALYSIS

The boy's name is Rufus, and he was busily engaged in polishing the doctor's shoes while he was being shaved, says the Kansas City Star. As was his custom, the doctor said: "How are you feeling, Rufus?"

"I ain't much. Kindly poohly, thank you, doctah," answered the boy.

"What's the matter?"

"Paralysis."

"What?"

"Paralysis."

Had the doctor not been so well acquainted with the negro race, he might have allowed himself to show astonishment. As it was, he determined to see what would result from further inquiries.

"Where's your paralysis?" he asked, kindly.

Rufus was drawing a rag swiftly across the left shoe.

"In the right hip, doctah," he answered.

"It's probably rheumattism," suggested the physician.

"No, indeed. It's paralysis. This is suttenly paralysis."

The doctor drew a good sized pin from the lapel of his coat.

"Well, Rufus," he said, seriously, "there is only one way to tell. Come here. I'm going to jab this pin in your hip. If it hurts then you have rheumatism. If you don't feel it, then you are right and you have paralysis."

The boy did not rise, but drew the rag thoughtfully across the shoe. Finally he said:

"Doctah, I reckon you mus' know more about them things than I do. I know it ain't nothin', but jes' common ole misery."

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

A MATTER OF CONDUCT.

A true gentleman, I take it, is built upon this plan:
He doesn't have to state that he was born a gentleman.
—Chicago Record.

INVENTION.

"So you are an inventor?" said the rudely inquisitive man.
"Yes."
"What do you invent?"
"Principally stories about the things I expect to invent some time."—Washington Star.

A STARTLER.

"Just come from downtown. Saw 19 men killed."
"Good gracious! Where?"
"In the latest high-class melodrama."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HOW HE KNEW.

"I think I'll have to read that new novel, they say it's fine. Have you read it?"
"No. I'm afraid it's too long. My wife bought a copy yesterday, and she only got half way through it while waiting for her change."—Philadelphia Press.

HIS PART.

"Ever in amateur theatricals?"
"Just once."
"What part did you take?"
"Me? I took all the abuse. I was stage manager, you see."—Indianapolis Press.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

PARADOXICAL.

Oh, the "beautiful" snow is deceitful;
The poet but moves us to scoff.
'Tis light when it falls; but so heavy
When you find you must shovel it off!
—Washington Star.

NOT A WAGNERITE.

"Doris hasn't much idea of musical matters, has she?"
"I should say not. She told me she had been teasing her father to buy her one of those 'Nibelungen Rings' that seem to be so popular just now."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

OUR FICKLE CLIMATE.

"I got my cutter down yesterday."
"Did you? Ride?"
"Nop. Dusted it and put it back."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NOT LIKE IT USED TO BE.

Mr. Hocorn—Have any excitement while you was in New York?
Mr. Meddergrass—Nope. Sence they put in these electric lights a feller hasn't much chance t' blow out t' gas.—Baltimore American.

FIRST INFERENCE.

First Politician—Did you see that Weisaker has been announced to discuss a few public questions from a high moral plane?
Second Politician—Yes. I wonder what the old geezer is sore about!—Indianapolis Press.

A Pessimist.

The man who's born a kicker never learns to mend his ways.
No matter what may happen he finds naught to earn his praise.
If you praise the golden weather he will simply haw and hum
And say: "'Twill make the cold waves feel more chilly when they come."
—Washington Star.

Recent Literature.

The Blade has received the following new issues from the publishers named:

From the Riverton Press Co., Chicago:

Panama and the Sierras, by G. Frank Lydston, M. D., is a most entertaining record of journeyings across the Isthmus of Panama, along the coast of Mexico, San Francisco and in the Sierras.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York:

The Philippines: The War and the People, by Albert C. Robinson, is a book of personal observations in the islands, prefaced by a history of the islands and of the rebellions of 1872 and 1898.

From Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23rd st., New York:

Four Great Venetians, by Frank Preston Stearns, the well-known art critic and author, opens with an introductory history of the Venetians and their art, followed by an account of the lives and works of Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto and Il Veronese.

From the F. M. Lupton Publishing Co., New York:

Gwynett of Thornhaugh, by Frederick W. Hayes, is a historical romance, dealing with French, English and Spanish political intrigue in the first half of the eighteenth century. It is well illustrated.

From Brentano's, 28 Union Square, New York:

The Romance of L'Aiglon is a romance dealing with the life of the ill-fated son of Napoleon I. It is well told and very readable.

From John Lane, New York:

Ad Astra, by Charles Whitworth Wynne, is a new edition of a beautiful poem portraying love in many aspects.

TOMMY'S ESSAY.

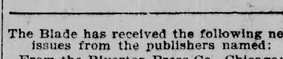
Illustrated by His Father.

Tommy is now nine years old and quite frequently is asked to write a composition at school, says the Chicago Record. The teacher marks them "good," and they are good for a boy of nine.

"Now imagine that I have never seen a horse. How would you describe one so that I would know just how it looked, and so I would be sure to know one when I saw it?" asks the teacher.

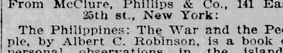
Here is Tommy's description of the horse, in his own words, with little notes and illustrations by his father, who imagined that he had never seen one:

"The shape of the horse's body is long and narrow.

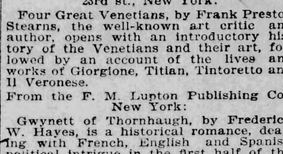


("Something like an ironing board," said his father.)

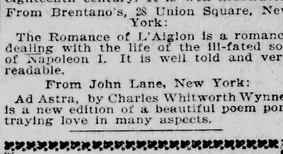
"The shape of his head is triangular.



"Its neck is long and thick.

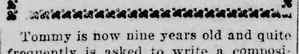


"There is a 'main' on its neck."



"I don't know exactly what sort of a main he means, but we'll put down a water main, I should think this creature would need one.")

"The feet are protected by hoofs."



("I certainly don't know what they are, but I will guess at them.")

"Shoes are fastened to the hoofs."

("Here's something I know about. Shoes! I wear 'em myself. Tommy doesn't say whether he has any legs or not, so I don't see how his hoofs, feet

THE HORSE.

and shoes are attached to the body—whether by strings or plaster of paris. He doesn't say how many feet he has, so I am at a loss to know whether he is two-footed like us, or a regular centipede. However, in my picture I'll make him like a cat, with four of 'em. That fills up the space nicely. I also suppose, being an animal, that he needs a tail, an ear an eye, so I shall add these for humanity's sake. Oh, yes, Tommy, I now have a perfect idea of what a horse is. No, you needn't show the picture to your teacher. I am afraid that she would not appreciate such genius.")

ODDS AND ENDS.

Iron horse shoes were made in 481 A. D.

A hand (horse measure) is four inches.

A rifle ball moves at the rate of a thousand miles an hour.

Storm clouds move thirty-six miles an hour. Could an automobile pace them?

A ton of pure gold is worth $602,799.21.

Colored glass windows were used in the 800's, A. D.

The first photographs were produced in England in 1802, and perfected in 1811.

King's Evil

That is Scrofula.

No disease is older.

No disease is really responsible for a larger mortality.

Consumption is commonly its outgrowth.

There is no excuse ever for neglecting it, it makes its presence known by so many signs, among which are glandular tumors, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting and general debility.

John Brearley, Potter Hill, R. I., had a "large scrofulous bunch" in his neck; the little son of Mrs. Minnie Spear, Parishville, N. Y., had a "large scrofulous sore"; the little grandson of A. E. Withers, Longview, Ark., "had scrof ula very bad."

They were all cured, according to voluntary testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which has effected the most wonderful, radical and permanent cures of scrofula in old and young.

when you are well, to rub and scrub, but when the back aches and the head throbs, a woman's work is thourly torment.

No woman can be strong and healthy of body who is the victim of those womanly diseases which are often responsible for feminine sufferings.

Women who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of diseases of the womanly organs, say that work doesn't tire them any more. "Favorite Prescription" regulates the periods, dries enfeebling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription," neither opium, cocaine or any other narcotic.

"I had poor health for nine years (ever since the birth of my child)," writes Mrs. Armintie Watkins, of Acme, Kanawha Co., W. Va. "Had female weakness, was very irregular and would suffer untold misery. Our family doctor did not do me any good and I concluded to write to you. When I wrote I had no idea that I would ever get well, but when your letter reached me I began to have hope. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicines as directed and began to improve in strength. I was soon able to do the work for my family of six. I think there never were such medicines in the world. I took eight bottles, three of 'Favorite Prescription' and five of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of 'Pellets.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

KAISER WILHELM AS AN ORATOR

The German people generally regard the emperor as a finished orator, and this he doubtless is, although many of his opinions are hastily formed and he frequently has occasion to regret their utterance. A Bavarian professor, speaking of the quality of the Kaiser, says: "He is a brilliant orator. He knows it, too. Ideas crowd in his mind and phrases to express them abound in his mouth. His voice appears sharp—it is not that really, but simply what one might call schneidig (decisive, determined). He speaks in abrupt sentences, which he punctuates regularly with a gesture of his right arm—a gesture without either grace or elegance, but jerky and energetic. His left hand invariably remains

THE KAISER AS AN ORATOR.

riveted on the hilt of his sword, and his arm—not fully developed—is closely pressed to his side. When the emperor is going to speak his physiognomy reflects a succession of impressions curious to watch. His features, immobile, and even rigid at first, relax immediately he opens his mouth. Lightning, as it were, plays over his energetic face, his eyes sparkle with a fascinating radiancy, and his upper lip, so beautifully formed, reveals every other moment two rows of dazzling white teeth. Everything he says has such a profound sense of conviction, and breathes such zeal, that his listeners are worked upon, completely taken possession of and no longer dream of being critical. If he had not been emperor William II might have become a popular tribune, capable of moving the 'masses' by the effect of his word alone."

THE MODERN WAY

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Made by California Fig Syrup Co.

NOTED PAINTER DEAD IN ITALY

Arnold Boecklin, the great Swiss painter, who has just passed away in Italy, did much to develop the artistic possibilities in Alpine landscape. Born in the little republic, he made Florence his home and there did the work which

ARNOLD BOECKLIN.

made his name celebrated. He was called the Burne-Jones and Gabriel Max of his line; but he surpassed both in the eccentricity and morbidness of his treatment. Such pictures as "Pieta," "The Shrine of Hercules" and "The Panic Terror" are remarkable among the paintings of the age. Boecklin's early life was sad. His father was a burgher of Basle, who considered art vagabondage and idling. But in spite of these restraints the Swiss painter rose to high eminence.

A Panacea.

Fortieth friend (since breakfast)—By Jove old fellow, you've got a fearful cold. What are you taking for it?

Sufferer (hoarsely)—Advice.—New York Weekly.

Not Plump Enough.

Tess—Miss Scrawney says she just hates to go to the opera.

Jess—Yes, but what she means is that she can't "bare" to go to the opera.

THE PYNCHON "FORT" AT SPRINGFIELD

An insurance company at Springfield, Mass., has just placed a handsome bronze tablet on its new building to mark the site of the ancient Pynchon "fort," the first brick building erected in the town. It is a double tablet of bronze, alike on the two sides, and is so placed upon the building, projecting diagonally from the corner, that it can be seen at once from Fort street. A representation of the building is shown in relief near the top, beneath which is the following legend:

"The plate commemorates the building known as the Old Fort, erected on this site in 1660 by Major William Pynchon, leader of the first settlers of Springfield."

Between these is a band of spearheads, rosettes and arrowheads. A simple, but effective molding surrounds the whole and the coat of arms of the Pynchon family embellishes the upper corner. The tablet is bound with brass and ornamental scroll brackets, made in the Florentine style, are introduced above and

TABLET FOR SITE OF PYNCHON FORT.

below it. It was designed by M. H. Mosman, of Chicopee, from suggestions by officers of the company, and was executed at the Chicopee bronze works.

The "fort" was the residence of John Pynchon, whom the early records call the "worshipful mayor," built by him in 1660, eight years after his father, William Pynchon, had left the country for England. The brick used in building the "fort" was made in Northampton, the carpenters and masons coming here from Windsor, Conn. The building was 42x21 feet, the thick wall rising twenty-two feet from the ground to the eaves. The roof was steep and rose about twenty-two feet above the garret floor. It was designed for a fortified house and was used as such when King Philip's Indian uprising reached the town, the house being one of three to withstand the attack. The building was demolished in 1831, and its peculiar form and interesting history are well preserved in the memory of the people. The wooden house that had been occupied by the elder Pynchon was made an appendage to the brick structure and at the distruction of the latter the wooden part was moved to Cross street and remained there intact for many years more.

LOVEDAY GOT THE BEST OF KRUGER

R. Kelsey Loveday, who was appointed mayor of Pretoria by Lord Roberts, has long been a resident of South Africa. First a clerk at Ladysmith, he soon became a member of the civil service of the Transvaal. He was afterward appointed commissariat officer to the Switzerland expedition. After the conclusion of the war of 1899 Mr. Loveday had to give place to a Hollander, but was awarded a pension by the British government. In the first volksraad during recent years he at times so warmly took the part of the uitlanders and so warmly condemned the dynamite concession that he raised a lasting hostility between Mr. Kruger and himself. On one occasion, indeed, when there was a violent "scene" in the chamber, the president, as a protest against Mr. Loveday's line of criticism and language, abruptly left the chair and refused to occupy it further during that sitting. Mr. Loveday was the only person in the raad receiving a pension, and President Kruger brought in a motion disfranchising any member of the raad receiving a pension from a foreign government. Mr. Loveday outwitted Mr. Kruger by getting his pension commuted.

THE PRESIDENT ABRUPTLY LEFT THE CHAIR.

PUFFED UP.

But She Got Over it.

It sometimes takes nerve to quit a habit even after it is plain that the habit is ruining the health.

A little woman who was sick from coffee poisoning (and there are thousands like her) writes, "I had become almost a coffee fiend, drinking it at each meal, then afterward I was so nervous and weak that I would drink more coffee. I was a great sufferer with stomach and heart trouble.

Everything I ate distressed me. There would be great puffs beneath my eyes and my hands and feet were terribly swollen. I was reduced to 108 pounds and was really slowly dying.

A gentleman talked seriously to husband and myself about my giving up coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. He convinced me, from his own and others experiences, that probably coffee was the cause of my trouble, so we tried Postum, but at first it seemed so flat and tasteless that I was almost discouraged. However, I looked at the directions on the package and found I had not been boiling it long enough, so I followed the directions exactly and had a clear, rich beverage, with a strong ring of good coffee, and very delicious taste.

I began to sleep better and was not quite so nervous, my stomach and heart trouble slowly disappeared, and, of course, as I was getting well, I stuck to Postum, and that was easy, because it tasted so good. Now after a year's using I can truly say I never felt better in my life, have no trouble whatever with my stomach, sleep well, eat well, and weigh 127½ pounds. My nervous headaches have all disappeared. I feel like telling everybody that is ill to try leaving off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee, for it will surely work a cure." Mrs. Ella Kitching, Salinas, Calif.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

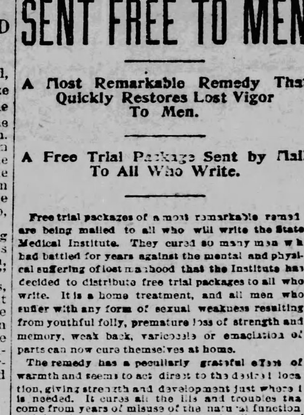
Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural function and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

SENATOR HANNA HAD TO BRIBE THE BOY

One dollar was the price Senator Hanna was compelled to pay the other day as one of the penalties of his greatness. While going to his home in one of the Cleveland street cars, he was stared at and made uncomfortable from the moment he clambered aboard the car until he left it, and all the trouble was caused by a newsboy who makes more money by his wits than by selling papers. The boy is a familiar figure on the Cleveland street car, and he always has some comment which proves interesting to the passengers.

New Year's day he boarded a street car after the senator got on. Walking



"I DON'T KNOW WHY I LOVE YOU, BUT I DO."

through the car, he looked straight into the eye of the senator and sang in a clear voice:

"I don't know why I love you, but I do."

The passengers laughed, and the senator looked embarrassed. Passing through the car, the newsie turned again toward the senator and sang:

"Because he makes them goo-goo eyes."

There was another outburst of laughter, and the senator looked more disturbed than ever.

Finally the boy walked toward the front of the car, where the senator was sitting.

"Piper," he yelled, "all about Senator Hanna overcome by heat in a snowstorm at Beica."

Mr. Hanna's face turned red, and, calling the boy quickly to him, he handed him a silver dollar, at the same time whispering something to him. The boy made straight for the door. He turned his head and once more sang:

"I don't know why I love you, but I do."

Then he dropped from the car.

How Are Your Nerves?

If they are weak and you feel nervous and easily "flustrated," can't sleep, and rise in the morning unrefreshed, your blood is poor. Strong nerves depend upon rich, nourishing blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the nerves strong by enriching and vitalizing the blood. It gives sweet, refreshing sleep and completely cures nervous troubles. Begin taking it to-day.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills.

MISS HOUGH'S PUZZLE ON THE BLACKBOARD

Much depends on whether Miss Maud Agnes Hough, as schoolteacher, made a round cipher and then drew a straight line up or down. She says she drew it up and made "dog." Her pupils have said she drew it down and made "God." She was discharged, and then she sued for $5,000 damages. At the trial she was under cross-examination for four hours.

ON THE BLACKBOARD.

Now for the puzzle she wrote on the blackboard for her pupils. As described by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, who said he had it from the pupils themselves, she first wrote eleven ciphers, then expounded how easily it could be converted into a message to a young man whose visit had grown tiresome. By adding straight lines to the ciphers, she made "Good God, do go."

Miss Hough protested that she drew it to read, "Good dog, do go."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Reward.

Young Lady—Give me one yard of—why, haven't I seen you before?

Shop Assistant—Oh, Maud, can you have forgotten me? I saved your life at the seaside last summer.

Young Lady (warmly)—Why, of course you did! You may give me two yards of the ribbon, please.—Tit-Bits.

Discouraged.

"You used to be something of an altruist," said the friend.

"Yes," answered Willie Wishington. "I was a Theosophist for a while, too. But I had to give up. I've tried being a whole lot of things, but I never got far enough here to find out what the names by which they are called actually meant."—Washington Star.

Just for Baby.

Mrs. Poppers—Oh, John, you must raise side whiskers.

Mr. Poppers—What? You've often told me you hated such things.

Mrs. Poppers—I want you to raise nice long ones like Mr. Markley's. He called to-day, and baby enjoyed pulling his whiskers so much. It was too cute for anything.—Philadelphia Press.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Twin Heifers.

We are glad that J. D. G., of Conwal, Missouri, asked the question whether twin heifers will breed, for the shoal of answers we are receiving prove conclusively that they will. So The Blade will be able, in this way, to correct the erroneous opinion which is widely held, that they will not.

Note, however, this fact—that a "free martin" will not breed. When a cow has twin calves, one a bull and one a heifer, the latter will not breed, as a general thing. This fact is well known. Here are two letters to the point:

Editor Farmstead:—The only twin heifer not likely to breed is what is usually called a "free martin," which means a heifer that is twinned with a bull, although this rule is not invariable. Veterinary Surgeon, Little Sioux, Iowa.

Editor Farmstead:—In case of twin calves, where one is a bull and the other a heifer, the heifer is not apt to breed, and is called a "free martin." The bull is just as apt to be potent as though he had been dropped alone. In case of both calves being heifers, my experience is that both will be just as apt to breed as though not twins. It is also the same in case both are bulls. At least that is my experience, having had them every way.—D. L. N., Galena, Ill.

Such a shoal of letters has been received on the twin heifer question that they would take all the space allotted the Farmstead, and more, if all were printed. The editor will therefore synopsize the replies.

I have cows seven years old that are twins, and they have both bred yearly since they were three years old.—J. B. W. Attica, N. Y.

I have twin cows which have had calves and which are now with calf. My nephew has a twin that has a calf every year.—J. T. J., Ash Grove, Mo.

Six years ago a fine Durham cow of mine dropped heifer twins. I have had no trouble to get them to breed. I would advise J. D. G. to raise the heifers by all means, if his stock is good.—F. G. J., Caroline, N. Y.

I have a cow in my barn at the present time which I am milking, that is one of a pair of twin heifers. She was three years old last September. She has had two good thrifty calves, one in July, 1899, and another in June, 1900, and will have a third one next June, if nothing happens. My father-in-law has her twin sister, and she has also had two calves and is with calf for the third one. I will therefore say that from my own personal experience, I think it perfectly advisable to keep such for breeding. I had heard repeatedly that twin heifers would not breed, but this experience I have had with such stock has proved to me that it is only a whim, like the old, old belief people used to harbor, that eggs which had crossed running water would not hatch.—A. D. H., Albion, Mich.

I have a pair of twin cows that were three years old last month that have their second calves each. I can't see why they are not just as good for breeding purposes as single heifers.—W. R. S., Wabash, Ind.

A cow of mine had twin heifer-calves three years ago this spring which I raised. Last spring they both had calves. Several years ago I bought one from one of my neighbors—a heifer, whose twins was a male. She bred the same as any other heifer.—C. D., Graham, Ind.

Have had three pairs of twin calves born on my farm within the last ten years. The first pair were heifers—one died and the other made as good a cow as need be. The second pair was one heifer and one bull. The heifer made a cow, but not a good one. The others I sold with the cow and have never heard from them. One of my neighbors raised a pair of twin heifers and both made splendid cows.—C. H. A., Vicksburg, Mich.

I have twin heifers that will be four years old June 22 next, and by that time will have their third calves.—J. B. W., Churubusco, Ind.

Twin heifers will breed, and are very profitable breeders too. A neighbor here has a full blooded Jersey cow that was one of twins. He has bred her three times and has four calves, all heifers. The male to her was a heifer and was sold to another farmer, and she, too, is equally prolific. I have known several instances of the same kind. A well bred twin heifer, in my estimation, is a prize.—H. V. B., Bellevue, Neb.

I have twin heifers that will be three years old next month that I am milking now. They had heifer calves. It is all foolishness to think they won't make cows. They will stock a ranch for J. D. G. in time.—E. D. C., West Andover, O.

I have had several twin heifers and they breed at 18 to 20 months old the first time, and every year thereafter. One of my neighbors had twin cows and they breed every year.—G. C., Century, Pa.

I can speak from experience, as I raised twin heifers, and they both bred and made fine cows.—F. M. M., Atwood, Pa.

Some forty years ago my best milker dropped twin heifers. They both had calves and were good milkers.—J. W. H., King City, Mo.

I raised twin heifers. Both made good cows and brought fine calves.—H. I. S., Brown's Creek, Miss.

My son had a cow some years ago that had twin heifers. He sold one to a neighbor and kept the other and they both raised caves regularly. Then, two years ago a neighbor had a fine Jersey cow that dropped twin heifers. I offered him $10 for one of them, but he refused to sell. Last spring he sold them and I bought one for $32.50. They had sold the calf that day.—W. K. D., Oregon.

I have twin heifers raised in April, 1898. In June, 1900, both dropped calves—one a heifer calf, the other a bull calf. All are living and doing well.—J. R. H., St. Laurence, S. D.

Scum on Mare's Eye.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to the inquiry of H. L. F., Carl Junction, for something to remove a scum from a mare's eye, I will give a remedy I have tried with good results of two years' standing:

A lump of saltpetre the size of two grains of corn, in 4 ounces of rain water; use a small syringe, twice each day, when it begins to scatter use once a day.—M. P. K., Kunkle, Ohio.

Roup in Fowls.

Editor Farmstead:—Can you tell me what ails my hens, and what will cure them? Their throats get to bunches are covered with yellow canker, and they have great difficulty in breathing.—K. E. B., Prescott, Wis.

Editor Farmstead:—What ails my chickens? Their eyes water and get sore and swell shut. Please tell me what ails them and what to do for them.—F. M. M., Atwood, Pa.

Both the above appear to be cases of roup. It is really malignant catarrh, and it is contagious. Put all affected fowls together, and keep them separate from the well ones. Keep their coops and runs absolutely clean. There are many remedies given, but they all cure in one case and not in the next. We give a few approved ones:

Buy as much camphorated oil as you will need of a druggist. Put some in a little tin oil-can with spring bottom, and inject into each fowl's nostrils daily. This checks the disease in the early stages.

For canker of the mouth—Remove the deposits gently, causing as little bleeding as possible. Touch the affected parts with tincture of iodine.

For roup.—A small spoonful of castor oil to each fowl to purge. Give mustard in pills as large as a pea thrice daily, and make pepper tea of cayenne pepper and give instead of water.

INQUIRIES.

Bad Sight—Swollen Shoulder.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse whose eyes are weak. There are certain times of the moon when she stands and sleeps, and her eyes water. Some one will please tell me somthing to do for her that will help her sight.

I also have a horse whose left shoulder is swollen, and it rattles as if it had water in it. I thank some farmer to tell me what it is.—J. T. F., Pushmataha, Miss.

Remedy Wanted.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a Jersey cow that will not get with calf; have had her with six different bulls; she had her last calf last June; seems to be nothing the matter with her otherwise.—L. L. B., Milton, Ore.

Rations for Milch Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—Do you advise giving chop barley to milch cows? What is the best feed?—L. L. B., Milton, Ore.

The above is of importance to all who keep cows for milk. Will Farmstead readers give their experience as to what ration is best for milk?

Barb Wire Cut.

Editor Farmstead:—Our horse was cut by barbed wire last fall on the hoof and extends to the hair. Between the hoof and hair the wound is no larger than a half dollar, but we are unable to cure it. Will come one suggest a remedy?—A. L., Tess Corners, Wis.

Mink Trap Wanted.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell how to make a successful trap or device to catch mink? I have tried in many ways but as yet have failed to catch any. Please give early answer as they are very destructive to our poultry.—W. M., Christianburg, O.

CHEAP ICE HOUSE.

A Correspondent Furnishes a Full Reply to the Inquiry.

Editor Farmstead:—Inclose the following in answer to "Farmer's Wife" in regard to an ice house:

You can build a good ice house above ground by observing the following essential requirements: First—The ice must be packed closely, all the cracks well filled with pounded ice or sawdust, or both if cracks are large. The other is plenty of sawdust on top, at least eighteen inches thick, so that when you take out enough ice for the day's use, you will have enough to fill in to keep the surface level. All that is necessary in keeping ice is to provide for a free circulation of air by leaving open windows in the gable ends over the sawdust and providing for good drainage. This can be done by putting in one foot of broken stone and covering the same with one foot of well packed sawdust, and on this lay a floor of scantling three by three or four inches, on which the ice is to be placed. The weight of the mass of ice upon the floor over the foot of sawdust, together with the wooden floor, prevents the admission of warm air and at the same time allows the water from the melting ice to drain off. The principle involved in the construction is that of a box within a box, so that between the inner and outer one there will be a space for twelve inches of firmly packed sawdust.

For family use a house 12 by 12 feet on the outside and an ice space within of 9 by 9 feet and with corner posts 10 feet in height will be ample.

In a simple, cheap ice house, you had better enter it at one of the gable ends beneath the projecting roof and take out the ice from the top. In case you put in a side door for an entrance, when trying to preserve so small a body of ice, the door sill should not be lower than four feet below the top of the ice when the house is filled.

An ice house of this size is estimated to hold a little over fifteen tons.—A. G., Buck, W. Va.

ANGORA GOATS.

Bulletin No. 27 of Bureau of Animal Industry Treats of Them.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin of 94 pages, entitled, "Information Concerning the Angora Goat." It tells all about these animals, how to build up and manage a flock, their care, shearing and shedding, dehorning, their diseases and treatment, and is illustrated with seventeen plates, all from life, and invaluable to a full understanding of the text.

We urge all readers of The Blade, who are interested in the subject, to write to the Department of Agriculture and obtain a copy. We are not sure whether it is for free distribution, or whether a small charge is made. If an charge is made, it will probably be no greater than 15 cents.

German Agrarianism.

The agrarian party in Germany has apparently won a complete victory, as the government promises to enact an extremely high tariff against all agricultural products imported into the German empire, says the American Agriculturist. It is also proposed to greatly improve the internal waterways of that country, as well as to give farmers lower freight rates on railways. The export bounty on beet sugar is to be continued. In a word, it is now the declared policy of Germany to sustain her domestic agriculture at any and all hazards. She has long sought to exclude American meat products and fruits on sanitary grounds, and now frankly declares her purpose to impose so high a tariff as to exclude agricultural products from any country. Meanwhile the manufacturing industries of Germany are becoming quite depressed, and it remains to be seen to what extent the consumers there will submit to ultra protection for the benefit of agriculture. Our investigations the past summer showed that under intelligent management, agriculture was more profitable in Germany at the present time than in any other part of Europe, if not in the world. But if Germany discriminates unfairly against the American products it will be proper for this country to retaliate by doubling or trebling the countervailing duty on German beet sugars.

Cost of Experiment Stations.

During the last ten years more than $10,000,000 has been expended in the United States in the maintenance of agricultural experiment stations, $7,000,000 of which has come from the federal government. According to A. C. True, director of the office of experiment stations, the benefits which have come from the operation of these stations, which are now established in every territory and state in the union, are as follows: 1. The introduction of new agricultural methods, crops and industries and the development of those already existing. 2. The removal of obstacles to agriculture, such as diseases of plants and animals, injurious insects, and other natural enemies. 3. The defense of the farmer against fraud in the purchase of fertilizers, feeding stuffs, insecticides, and in other ways. 4. Aiding in the passage and administration of laws for the benefit of agriculture. 5. In an educational way.—Exchange.

Presuming.

Church—What do you think of an Englishman coming over here to tell us how to run our newspapers?

Gotham—The first thing you know some blasted Britisher will be coming here to tell us how to get rid of a fog.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Price of "Nailing."

In his affidavit of election expenses an Osage county candidate says: "To heading off an infernal lie, $85."

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1213 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly strengthened in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The recipe is free for the asking, and the wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

PATENTS R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Examination and opinion as to patentability and Hand Book FREE. 31 years' experience.

AGENTS WANTED.

"VICTORIA QUEEN and EMPRESS" A complete biography, play and history of her time. Four years in preparation. Agents wanted. Extra terms. Freight paid. Credit given. Outfit now ready, sent free. A great opportunity. Write today. HOMLER & CO., 241 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

$3 a Day Sure Send for your address and we will teach you how to work for us and start you in the business which you can follow successfully. Some have made over $5 in a day. Nothing like it for workers with spare moments only. Some of our workers are making $25 a day the year around. We furnish the work and teach you how. You can learn in a few hours. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure; don't fail to write us to-day. ROYAL KNITTING CO., Box 315, Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1427 CARDS

SNOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK and Almanac for 1901, 160 pages, over 50 illustrations of Poultry, Pigeons, Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Houses, etc., etc., telling how to make money with poultry,

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Presidential Succession.

"Who would assume the duties of President and Vice President of the United States if the present ones should be taken from office before the inauguration in March? Please state the line of succession in full."—J. B. E., Waco, Neb.

The law of the Presidential succession, by law enacted by the 49th Congress is: "In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice President is removed, or a President elected." The law further provides that if there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall act; and the remainder of the order of succession is: Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior. The office of Secretary of Agriculture was created after the passage of this act. No Cabinet officer is eligible to the succession, however, unless he is eligible to the Presidency under the constitution—that is, he must be a native-born citizen, and 35 years old or more.

Should McKinley and Roosevelt both die before March 4, Secretary of State Hay would become the acting President. It would be his duty, prescribed by law, if Congress were not in session, to convene it in extra session within 20 days; and it would be the duty of Congress to provide for a new election of President and Vice President.

When the Vice Presidency falls vacant, as it is now and has been ever since Mr. Hobart's death, there is no provision for filling the vacancy. The Senate merely chooses a President pro tempore to preside over its sessions.

King Edward's Successor.

"In case of the death of King Edward VII of England, who would ascend the throne?"—O. G. R., Clematis, Okla.

In that case his son, the Duke of Cornwall and York (the title of Prince of Wales has not yet been conferred on him) would succeed to the throne.

The Bible.

"Are there different Bibles—as Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, etc.? If so, please explain the difference between them."—I. M. W., Van Camp, Va.

No; there are not. There are different translations used by the Catholic and Protestant churches. The term Bible comes from a Greek word, biblia, meaning "books," which was applied by St. Chrysostom in the fourth century to the books of the Old and New Testaments, which had previously been called the "Scriptures," or writings. The ancient plural, biblia, has been transformed into a singular noun, because of the unity of purpose of the books comprising it.

The Old Testament was written in Hebrew, and the text as we have it has already passed through many ancient revisions. The New Testament was originally written in Greek. As printing was invented only some 400 years ago, all copies before that were in manuscript. The source from which our text was obtained was manuscripts of the various books. The history of the various revisions and editions of the Bible would make a book in itself.

The Erie Canal.

"When was the Erie canal built?"—C. H. R., Rea, Mich.

The bill authorizing the construction of the Erie canal was passed early in 1817, and on July 4 of that year work was begun, Governor Dewitt Clinton breaking ground with his own hand.

Sea Birds' Nests.

"Will you please inform me if black sea gulls hatch and brood their young on the ocean?"—R. T., Riverside, N. C.

No; all sea birds build their nests on the land, generally on small, rocky islands, or on inaccessible shelves on rocky shores. The black gull of our Atlantic coasts breeds on the shores of Labrador, and in winter it comes as far south as Florida. The breeding season is from the middle of May to the middle of June. The nest, made of weeds and grasses, is placed on some rocky shelf. The eggs, usually three, are about 2 by 2 inches in circumference, often a pale greenish gray, with dark spots and blotches. Only one brood is raised a year.

The Civil Service.

"Where can I get complete information concerning the civil service?"—M. K., East Salem, Pa.

That depends upon what you want to find out. All the officials of the United States, from the President down to a janitor in a public building, or the postmaster of the smallest postoffice, is in the civil service of the United States. It embraces every one employed by the United States, except the officers of the army, and the officers, sailors and marines of the navy. "Civil" is the opposite of "military or naval."

If you wish to take an examination for a position in the classified civil service, write a letter, stating for what position you desire to take an examination, to "Hon. John T. Doyle, Secretary U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.," asking him to send you circular of information and dates and places of the next examination.

Aliens Voting.

"Is there any state in the United States in which a foreigner can vote before he is naturalized, or before he receives his naturalization papers?"—B. M. S., Mill Village, Pa.

The naturalization laws of the United States require five years' continuous residence in the United States as a qualification for citizenship. The alien intending to become a citizen must make application, declaring his intention to become a citizen, at least two years before his final admission to citizenship. When he makes declaration of intention, it is sometimes referred to as "taking out his first papers."

The right to vote comes from the state, not from the United States. In nearly half the states of the Union, an alien who has filed with the proper court his declaration of intention to become a citizen—that is, has "taken out his first papers"—is allowed to vote.

The New Apportionment.

"How many members in the House of Representatives in 1903? Some of the papers state that the number will change."—A. W. B., Ithaca, Mich.

You certainly have been an inattentive reader of the Washington news, concerning the passage of the Burleigh bill, making a new apportionment for Representatives in Congress. The primary purpose of the census is to find the population, and the constitution requires Congress to make a reapportionment as soon as the census is taken every ten years. The present number of Representatives is 357. The House to be elected in 1902, and which meets in 1903, will have 385 members.

Disfranchising Negroes.

"Were there any states, during the last campaign, where the negroes were not allowed to vote? If so, was it not contrary to the constitution?"—A. M. C., Bradleytown, Pa.

Yes, certainly. Have you not been reading any newspapers for the past ten months? Louisiana and Mississippi disfranchised this illiterate over several years ago. The question whether this violates the constitutional amendment has never been passed upon by the supreme court.

Indemnity From Turkey.

"Did the United States government ever receive the indemnity it demanded of Turkey for maltreatment of our missionaries in Armenia and if not, why?"—O. O. B., Ankeny, Iowa.

No, the indemnity has not been paid. Why? Because Turkey does not pay it. What can we do? Do you think it sufficient cause to go to war with Turkey? The Sultan's excuse is, that he owes enormous sums in the way of indemnities to England, Germany, and other European nations; that he can not pay one without paying all; that he hasn't the money to pay all—and there you are.

Battleship Iowa.

"Can you publish a description of the battleship Iowa?"—F. W. S., Parma, Mich.

The battleship Iowa's keel was laid in 1893. Her displacement is 11,340 tons, her speed 17.087 knots per hour. Her engines are of 12,166 horse power, and she cost $3,010,000. Her main battery is made up of four 12-inch and eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, and six 6-inch rapid fire guns. Her secondary battery contains twenty 6-pound rapid fire, four 1-pound rapid fire, 4 Colts, and two 2-inch rapid fire field guns.

Oklahoma's Vote.

"What was the Republican majority in Oklahoma?"—H. P. C., Moline, Tenn.

Oklahoma, being a territory, had no vote on Presidential electors. The vote for delegate in Congress last fall was:

Flynn, Republican	33,253
Neff, Fusion	33,533
Tucker, Social Dem.	780
Allen, Middle Road Pop.	780

Flynn's plurality, 4,713.

Smokeless Powder.

"Will you please tell me what smokeless powder is made of?"—H. M. N., Warrensville, Mich.

There are now several different formulae used by manufacturers, but they are kept as trade secrets. The basis of the different powders, I believe, is a flour pulp of wood and alcohol. The older formula, of wood and alcohol. The older formula, and we believe now in use by some, is four pulp of wood for the base and to this is added a certain per cent of nitroglycerine for the explosive.

Original Packages.

"What was the 'original package' discussion?"—J. W. K., Topin's Grove, W. Va.

The question was raised whether a state by a prohibitory law, could prevent the importation and sale to its citizens of liquors in original packages, coming from states in which the manufacture was allowed. The Supreme court decided that a state has no such power.

Eyeless Fish.

"Have the fish which are in the stream in the Mamoth Cave, Kentucky, got eyes? If so, can they see?"—L. W. C., Baldwin Iowa.

They have rudimentary eyes, but they are too imperfect to be used for vision, and these fishes are blind. They became so, of course, because for centuries they have lived in that subterranean stream, to which not a ray of light penetrates.

Admitting Territories.

"What are the conditions and requirements of a territory to be admitted as a state?"—J. C. S., Union City, Mich.

There are no specific requirements. It is in the power of Congress to admit a territory as a state when, in the judgment of that body, it is fitted to become a state. Generally it is not admitted until it has population enough to entitle it to one Representative, but this is not always observed as a rule.

Language of Stamps.

"Please publish the full language of stamps and oblige an anxious reader."—Myers, Tenn.

There is none. There is but one proper way to put a stamp on a letter, and that is in the upper right hand corner. Placed in the upper right hand corner. Placed anywhere else, it gives extra trouble to the postoffice clerks.

Our Drink Bill.

"Please tell the amount of money spent for liquors in the United States in one year."—J. S. N., Frisco, Okla.

The number of gallons of distilled spirits consumed in the United States in the year 1899 was 1,306,218 gallons made from grain; fruit and 84,614,653 gallons from grain; imported spirits, 1,339,632 gallons; domestic wine consumed, 22,835,587 gallons; imported wines, 4,525,109 gallons; domestic malt liquors, 1,127,722,203 gallons; imported malt liquors, 2,701,427 gallons; total, 1,249,191,553 gallons. As to amount of money spent for them, we will leave you to estimate that for yourself.

The Dry Tortugas.

W. O. W., Marionville, Mo.: The Dry Tortugas are a number of little islands off the point of Florida, 120 miles west-southwest of Cape Sable. The name tortugas is Spanish for turtle. These islands were used for a time as a sort of penitentiary for offenders by the government of the United States. The persons convicted of aiding Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, were imprisoned there.

San Marino.

C. D. K., Avon Park, Fla., writes to say that the statement made in the Bureau that Andorra is the smallest republic is not correct, and cites San Marino as smaller than Andorra. It lies among the eastern spurs of the Apennines in Italy, 9 miles southwest of Rimini, on the Adriatic. Area, 33 square miles; population, 8,206, including a town of the same name, population 1,600, and some villages. It has been independent since 1631, though it acknowledges the King of Italy as its protector. From the Grand Council of sixty life-members, self-elected, are selected the Council of Twelve. The executive is in the hands of two captains-regent. So it is hardly fair to call it a republic, for the people do not rule.

The Hague Tribunal.

"How are the members of the world's arbitration tribunal selected or chosen, and what is the length of their terms?"—O. O. B., Ankeny, Iowa.

They are appointed by their own governments, in such manner as the latter may choose. In our case, they are appointed by the President. There is no fixed term of office, we think.

Missouri and Arkansas.

J. J. A., Janesville, Iowa: There is government land in both Missouri and Arkansas, but we know nothing of its quality or location. The United States land offices in Missouri are at Booneville, Ironton and Springfield; in Arkansas, at Camden, Dardanelle, Harrison and Little Rock.

Miscellaneous.

C. S., Tilman, Ind.: We have not the list.

A. F. W., Newport, Va.: We do not know.

H. W. S., Hovatter, W. Va.: Unfortunately we do not know.

C. P., Tebinsport, Ind.: We have not the figures.

Subscriber, Bell Pend, Pa.: August 4, 1854, came on Friday.

B. M., Beattyville, Ky.: We do not know the author's name.

Long Time, Salem, Ore.: We do not know of any book on the subject.

M. O., Liscomb, Iowa: That is a question of Iowa law. Ask any lawyer what the law of your state is.

A. B. W., Van Wert, Iowa: There are more female than males in Massachusetts, but the figures as to sex by the census are not yet published.

J. C., Hightory, Ala.: Vessels from New York to the Philippines go by the Suez canal, as that is the shortest route, but those from San Francisco go direct across the Pacific.

T. J., La Porte, Iowa: Probably the subway about which you inquire is that under Boston. All the railway lines from the south and west run through it to a great union station.

A. H., Lowell, Mich.: Tugs, launches, etc., run on the Chicago drainage canal, but there is no way of getting from the end of the canal down into the Illinois river. There are no locks in the canal.

F. B., Falls City, Ore.: Unfortunately we have not space to give rules for playing any games.

J. Q. A., Lawrence, Kan.: The Boer war has cost eight or ten times as much as the Philippine war. Great Britain has 225,000 men in South Africa, and we have about 65,000 in the Philippines.

THE NERVES OF WOMEN

"I am so nervous and wretched." "I feel as if I should fly." How familiar these expressions are! Little things annoy you and make you irritable. You can't sleep, you are unfit for ordinary duties, and are subject to dizziness.

That bearing-down sensation helps to make you feel miserable.

You have backache and pains low down in the side, pain in top of head, later on at the base of the brain.

Such a condition points unerringly to serious uterine trouble.

If you had written to Mrs. Pinkham when you first experienced impaired vitality, you would have been spared these hours of awful suffering.

Happiness will be gone out of your life forever, my sister, unless you act promptly. Procure **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once. It is absolutely sure to help you. Then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., if there is anything about your case you do not understand.

You need not be afraid to tell her the things you could not explain to the doctor—your letter is seen only by women and is absolutely confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience with such troubles enables her to tell you just what is best for you, and she will charge you nothing for her advice.

Mrs. Valentine Tells of Happy Results Accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping it may induce others to avail themselves of the benefit of your valuable remedy. Before taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, I felt very bad, was terribly nervous and tired, had sick headaches, no appetite, gnawing pain in stomach, pain in my back and right side, and so weak I could scarcely stand. I was not able to do anything. Had sharp pains all through my body. Before I had taken half a bottle of your medicine, I found myself improving. I continued its use until I had taken four bottles, and felt so well that I did not need to take any more. I am like a new person, and your medicine shall always have my praise."—MRS. W. P. VALENTINE, 566 Ferry Avenue, Camden, N. J.

$5000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

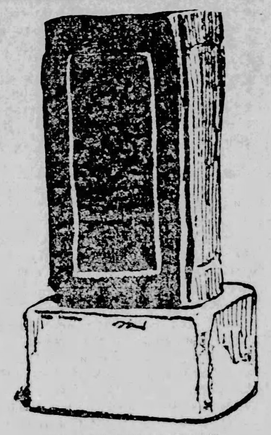
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

QUEER STONE BOOK.

George U. S. Hovey, of White Church, Kansas, has among his very interesting collection of stone relics a small stone book which he found near the three Indian mounds in Quindaro township, Wyandotte. It is made from the red pipestone clay found in Minnesota, weathered some with age, making it darker than when first taken from the quarries. It is about three inches long, two inches wide and one inch thick. The lines are not as true as they would have been had the workmen had modern tools, but nevertheless it is a good representation of a book.

"Near the mounds where the book was found was the site of a prehistoric town," said Mr. Hovey. "Here men dwelt for many years, with their wives and children, and here are to be found in great numbers their implements for the war and the chase. We know their



THE OLD STONE BOOK.

workshops from the flint, chips and spalls. Thousands of arrowheads have been found, also many carving stone knives called by the Smithsonian professors 'humpbacked knives,' indicate that here were also located their tanneries. The extent of the ground, the many loads of flints removed since the place has been known to the whites all show that it was a town of considerable importance. The number of these ancient town sites and mounds within the limits of Wyandotte county makes it not a rash assertion to say that 1,000 years ago enough people lived here to make a great city. But to come to the stone book.

"There is a tradition that a great medicine man had a stone bible and this is the way it goes: The first whites to come among the Indians were missionaries. They talked, they preached, they prayed, and always from a book. Their works appeared good and they soon had great influence over the red man. The food and furs that had kept the wild medicine man from work and want now went to the preacher. The medicine man's influence was gone and starvation was near. Something must be done.

"To him it appeared that all the power came from the book the missionary carried. He must, too, get a book, he said. He went to the far north and there he secretly made a book of stone. On his return he preached, and he proved that the book that he preached from could stand the test of fire and water. In that respect it was better than the book of the white missionaries. He also told them wonderful things the book contained, about traders who would come and who would take their furs and exchange for firewater, making them all at times crazy fools; of men who would come with weapons of fire that made a great noise and would kill and scare away all the game. Then he told of many more white people who would come and who would hunt their land, then great troubles and quarrels and finally of white warriors who would kill and drive all the Indians away. He talked with so much earnestness and strength that soon he was reinstated, and to this day among most all tribes are the two factions, the blanket Indians and civilized, the pagan and Christians.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

NOTES OF NOTABLES.

According to the "Etoile Belge," the health of the Queen of the Belgians leaves much to be desired. Her Majesty still suffers from her old complaint of bronchitis, and is very weak, and only gets up for a couple of hours daily.

The German Emperor has determined that the new rank of "grand admiral" shall be created in the navy, corresponding to that of field marshal in the army, and carrying with it the right to use a smaller, but interim baton, which for a field marshal has the shape of a riding whip, will for a grand admiral consist of a telescope.

When ex-Queen Liliuokalani visited the island of Maui not long ago for the first time in 10 years the steamship which carried her was surrounded by natives bringing gifts of all kinds, fruits, vegetables, fowls and even pigs. There were music, dancing, a great feast and the whole steamship was decorated with their garlands.

It is said that Lord Roberts is the first man who has ever been entitled to wear both the Garter and the Victoria Cross. He is the first who has ever worn the Victoria Cross and has been both a Knight of the Garter and of St. Patrick, and the unique distinction may fairly be taken as symbolical of the unique services which he has rendered the Empire.

A telegram from Batavia states that Dr. Nieuwenhuis has returned there from the interior after an absence of two and a half years from civilization. He has discovered an entirely unknown race of people in the mountainous where he was possibly the first European to set foot. Dr. Nieuwenhuis, who is 36 years old, explored the Upper Mahakkam between 1894 and 1897.

Hard on W. J.

Stone may be a bright man, but he looks too much like the original of Before Taking.—Atchison Globe.

NEW CURE FOR

KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, etc., you will upon request be mailed

A LARGE TRIAL CASE FREE.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Special Cure is found in a new scientific discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. W. R. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., testifies in the Christian Advocate that it completely cured him of Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him of Rheumatism and Kidney and Bladder Disease after ten years' suffering, the bladder trouble being so great he had to rise ten to twelve times during the night. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. A. Spicer, of Lockwood, N. J., and Mrs. Allen Young, of Kent, O., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a sure specific and can not fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well Known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Out of the chaos of old-time failure comes a new and startling cure for rupture, Dr. W. S. Rice, 336 N. Main street,

MR. CHAS. LANGE.

Adams, N. Y., has invented a method that cures without pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time from the day's work. To avoid all questions of doubt he sends free to every sufferer a free trial of his method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone, rich or poor, should not avail themselves of this generous offer. As an instance of this remarkable method, the cure of Charles Lange, Morrison, Ills., is a welcome piece of intelligence.

Mr. Lange is a well preserved old gentleman, 72 years of age, and for eighteen years had a bad double rupture which no treatment could cope with. After a short use of the Rice method the left rupture healed entirely and the right was almost closed in a few weeks. To-day he is as sound as a dollar, wears no truss or other support, and his cure is only one of hundreds of similar cases reported by those who use the Rice method. Send for this free trial. Don't be backward. It will surprise you with its wonderful power to heal. And if you know of other ruptured people ask them to write or write for them. Do not fail to write at once; do so to-day.

George, the New Prince of Wales.

Prince George, now the duke of York, was in his earlier days a wild young scamp, but, as far as is known to the contrary, his record has been a clean one. He and his elder brother, Prince Albert, duke of Clarence, were sent into the navy as midshipmen when they were very young boys. Their first ship was the Bacchante, but they were afterwards transferred to the Canada. In both ships they made themselves exceedingly popular with both officers and men. They were placed under the command of a strict disciplinarian, who was ever ready to give the boys a dressing down when they tried to presume upon their royal rank. When they paid their first visit to Canada in the cruiser of that name, the citizens of Montreal organized a grand ball in their honor. The boys seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly, but after a time they drifted into the committee rooms, where the champagne was flowing faster than was advisable. The captain missed them after a little and sent one of his officers to look for them. He found them, and ordered them back to the ballroom, but they refused. The captain was furious, and sent the officer back to order them to their ship, and if they refused to go, they were to be placed under arrest. A few minutes later two cowed and humble lads were on their way to the ship.

George never looked upon himself as a possible heir to the throne, and used to make up to the pretty girls at balls, leaving his elder brother in the dance with the dowagers. At a ball at Jamaica, Albert took George aside and complained about the way he was acting.

"You go into a corner," said the irreverent George, "and sing 'God Save Your Grandmother.'"

When Prince George was in Malta, it is said that he married there the daughter of a naval captain, afterwards an admiral, and had renounced his right of succession to the throne. However that may be, his plans have altogether changed by the death of his brother of pneumonia, in 1892, and he was obliged to give up the sea. He married Princess May of Teck, his brother's fiancee, and the daughter of the naval officer was heard of no more. His retirement from the navy was a source of the deepest disappointment to the bluejackets, who idolized the sailor prince.

MRS. NATION'S RECORD TO DATE.

Nov. 1—Wrecked two saloons at Klowa, Kan.

Dec. 27—Wrecked Carey hotel bar, Wichita.

Dec. 27 to Jan. 17—In jail in Wichita.

Jan. 23—Wrecked two Wichita saloons, with aid of Mrs. Wilhoite and Mrs. Evans. Rearrested.

Jan. 23—Wrecked saloon at Enterprise, Kan. Assaulted by Saloon-keeper Schilling's wife.

Jan. 24—Again assaulted by Mrs. Schilling. Announced that she would lead a great army of women to clean out saloons of Kansas.

Jan. 25—Escorted to the railway station at Hope, Kan., by two saloon-keepers. Dubbed the John Brown of prohibition reform by Peoria anti-prohibitionists.

Jan. 26—Beaten with broomstick by Saloon-keeper Ed. Myers' wife at Topeka. Announced at a public lecture that she would raid saloons in Topeka. Leavenworth, Atchison and Kansas City, Kan.

Jan. 28—Invaded state house at Topeka and lectured Governor Stanley. Carrie Nation club organized at Indianapolis.

Jan. 29—More lectures. Announced that she would stay in Topeka till all the 120 saloons are closed.

Jan. 30—Women, inspired by Mrs. Nation's example, wreck four saloons in Anthony, Kan.

PILE AND FISTULA CURE.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of piles sent free to any address by mail. Dr. Rea & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Emperor of Austria, who has been visiting the Archduchess Marie Valerie and the Archduke Francis Salvator at Wallsee, in lower Austria, has returned to Vienna.

Lord Kelvin, master of the Clothworkers' company, has accepted an invitation to dine with the governors of the Yorkshire college on Feb. 1, on the occasion of their annual gathering at Leeds. He is expected to deliver an address on textile industries.

Miss Henriette Cowen, who is one of the aggressive aunts of the heiress, Miss Julie Opp, in Mrs. Craigie's play at the St. James, is a sister of Mr. Frederick Cowen, the well known composer. She has been a popular reciter for many years, appearing at rare intervals on the regular stage.

A story is being told about the little king of Spain. He is a great admirer of the Prince of Wales, and, of course, he has been reading in the continental press about the imminent downfall of the British Empire. So he sent a letter to the prince to assure his royal highness that if he were in difficulties he could count on the king of Spain for support and sympathy.

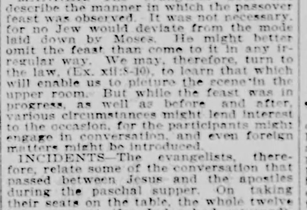
An Economical Scheme.

The native looked down at Teddy's first mountain lion and kicked the carcass irritably.

"I ought to have taken up with that Denver doctor's offer," he said. "But I didn't suppose Teddy'd begin the slaughter on such a scale. By gum, he'll have 'em all killed off in less'n a week."

"What offer was that?" inquired his side partner.

"Why, the Denver chap agreed to come on an' dose the fallen lions with this newfangled salt solution an' brace 'em up so's they do to shoot again! What a chump I was not to hire him!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



Elgin Watches

are carried in the pockets of over eight million people—are known everywhere as

The World's Standard

because of their mechanical perfection, accuracy and durability.

Genuine Ruby Jeweled Elgins

are sold by Jewelers everywhere in various sizes and styles.

An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

Booklet Free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
ELGIN, ILL.

The Sunday School.

The Lord's Supper (Matt. xxvi:17-30). By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT—The discourse on the talents followed by the remarks concerning the day of judgment, both delivered on the mount of Olives, prepared the minds of the disciples for some further remark concerning Himself. It was during the closing moments of an eventful day that Jesus predicted His betrayal and crucifixion. Meanwhile the chief priests and elders consulted in the palace of the high priests how they might put Him to death, forming at last a league with Judas. This ended Tuesday, April 4, A. D. 30. Wednesday is know in history as "a day of silence," during which Jesus remained quiet at Bethany, the only recorded event of the day being the feast given in His honor in the house of Simon. At the close of that feast Judas withdrew from the company of the apostles, went to Jerusalem, and made a contract to deliver Jesus to the chief priests for thirty pieces of silver.

PERSPECTIVE—The lesson before us covers the events of Thursday and the evening following. We must approach the passage in the light of what has just been said. Jesus has now but eleven loyal apostles, and Judas, in league with the Jewish officials plotting for the life of his Master, which will be sacrificed on the morrow. That Thursday was an eventful day. Mark, with his characteristic directness, his desire to record the main topic, has limited his narrative to the Lord's supper. But the other evangelists relate much more that is highly interesting and instructive (Luke xxii:7-30; John xiii:1 to xvii:26). Those omitted parts should be carefully read by the student, grouped in their proper order, that there may be suitable setting and color, relation and significance to the present recital. The space assigned to this writing will not permit more than a brief allusion to the other gospels. Our task will be under three general heads—the preparation for the passover, the observance of the passover, the institution of the supper.

CUSTOM—The passover, the first of three annual feasts of the Jews, commemorated the deliverance of Israel when God destroyed the first-born of Egypt (Ex. xii). It was celebrated in the month Nisan, from the 14th to the 21st day, according to the customs handed down from the time of Moses and regulated by law. The first day was given to preparation, and it was particularly mentioned as the day of unleavened bread (Mark xiv:12), because all leaven was banished from the house till the end of the festival. Various arrangements were made in the apartments that the season might be suitably observed. On the first day, moreover, the lamb was killed which was to serve for the repast of which the household would partake on Friday after a prescribed manner (Ex. xii:11-14). It should be remembered here that the Jewish day began in the evening. This preparation day ended, therefore, at sunset on Thursday.

DETAILS—It was some time on Thursday that the disciples asked Jesus where they should prepare the Passover (Mark xiv:12). He sent Peter and John (Luke xxii:8) into Jerusalem (probably to Bethany) with instructions to "follow" a man whom they might meet, and ask for the use of his guest chamber. This was a usual request, for houses were built to accomodate the multitudes who came from all parts to the festival. They went as Jesus directed, and found the man. This was another exhibition of His foreknowledge like that in the case of the colt (Mark xi:2). A miracle of knowledge reflected as much of personality as a miracle of power, and is equally a ground of confidence. The apostles had no difficulty in securing the guest chamber, an upper room, whether for hire or without does not appear, and they proceeded to do things right for the observance. In the evening (Mark xiv:17), probably after sunset, Jesus came with His disciples and entered the room.

MANNER—The evangelist does not describe the manner in which the passover feast was observed. It was not necessary, for no Jew would deviate from the mode laid down by Moses. He might better her trouble if he should come to it in any irregular way. We may, therefore, turn to the law. (Ex. xii:3-10), to learn that which will enable us to picture the scene in the upper room. But while the feast was in progress, as well as before and after, various circumstances might lend interest to the occasion, for the participants might engage in conversation, and even foreign matters might be introduced.

INCIDENTS—The evangelists, therefore, relate some of the conversation that passed between Jesus and the apostles during the paschal supper. On taking their place at the table, the whole twelve being present (for Judas had returned), Jesus expressed His desire to eat this passover before He suffered and declared that it was His last (Luke xxii:15-16). There arose a contention among the apostles (Luke 22:24), to determine who was greatest in the kingdom of heaven, a subject discussed several times before (Matt. xviii:1). It has been thought, However that may be, his plans were altogether changed by the death of his brother of pneumonia, in 1892, and he was obliged to give up the sea. He married Princess May of Teck, his brother's fiancee, and the daughter of the navel officer was heard of no more. His retirement from the navy was a source of the deepest disappointment to the bluejackets, who idolized the sailor prince.

WOMAN'S KIDNEYS.

Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, will do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Blade none seem to speaker higher of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy than the one we publish this week for the benefit of our readers.

Mrs. H. N. Wheeler, of 117 High Rock street, Lynn, Mass., writes on Nov. 2, 1900: "About 18 months ago I had a very severe spell of sickness. I was extremely sick for three weeks, and when I was finally able to leave my bed I was left with excruciating pains in my back. My water at times looked very like coffee. I could not sit a little at a time, and only after suffering great pain. My physical condition was such that I had no strength and was all run down. The doctors said my kidneys were not affected, and while I

Did Not Know I Had Kidney Trouble,

I somehow felt certain that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble. My sister, Mrs. C. E. Bedell, of Lynn, advised me to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial. I procured a bottle, and in spite of three days commenced to get relief. I followed up that bottle and by the end of the completion of this one found I was completely cured. My strength returned, and to-day I am as well as ever. My business is that of canvasser. I am on my feet a great deal of the time, and have to use much energy in getting around. My cure is therefore all the more remarkable, and is exceedingly gratifying to me.

MRS. H. N. WHEELER.

MRS. H. N. WHEELER.

Swamp-Root will do just as much for any housewife whose back is too weak to perform her necessary work, who is always tired and overwrought, who feels that the cares of life are more than she can stand. It is a boon to the weak and ailing.

How to Find Out If You Need Swamp-Root.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. So when your kidneys are weak or out of order you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Many women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. They are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for the many ills that beset womankind.

Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine, with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it, night or day, with scalding or burning sensation—these are all unmistakable signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle, and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are sleeplessness, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, sallow, unhealthy complexion, plenty of ambition but no strength.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—Swamp-Root the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also, a book telling all about kidney and bladder diseases, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

SHE MAY BECOME LIPTON'S BRIDE

London is busy discussing the rumor that Sir Thomas Lipton will bring back to England with him from the next yacht racing contest in American waters, if not the cup, a treasure of another sort, more valuable, namely, a beautiful American bride. When Sir Thomas Lipton was in America he entertained on board his yacht, the Shamrock, Mrs. Ronald Adelbert Stuart, widow of a Boston artist of some fame. She is a beauty well known in the social world of Boston. She was Edith Wyman Brackett and her mother and brother still live in Boston. Gossip has persistently coupled the name of this lovely widow with that of Sir Thomas and now London looks for another American addition to its social ranks.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

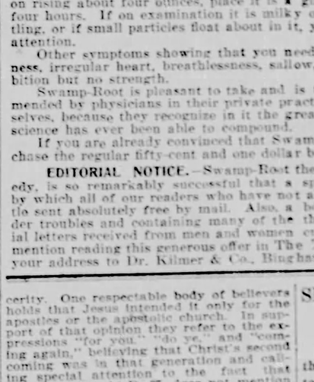
Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable, and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in all of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested this wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption and even Bronchitis, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Blk., Rochester, N. Y.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form; or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

SONG THAT BROUGHT TOM HOOD'S FAME

"The Song of the Shirt," Tom Hood's famous poem, was first printed in the Christmas number of London Punch in 1843. Although it was published anonymously, it ran through the land like wildfire, was quoted by innumerable papers and was the talk of the day. Hood himself was surprised at its amazing popularity, but his wife foretold its success. When folding up the packet for the



press, she said, with true prescience, "Now mind, Hood, mark my words, this will tell wonderfully. It is one of the best things you ever did!" The Christmas poem was soon translated into French and German, although Hood wondered how the foreign translator would render "Stitch, stitch, stitch" and "Seam and gusset and band."

Matrimonial Bargains.

A customer (in the complete department store)—I notice so many couples taking the elevator for the thirteenth floor. Why are——

The Ribbon Clerk—They are taking advantage of the special offer in the matrimonial department. Rev. Mr. Splicer is performing ceremonies to-day at half price.—Brooklyn Life.

No Wonder.

She—Do you remember the first quarrel you had with your wife?

He—Distinctly.

"What was it about?"

"Oh, about a kiss."

"Pshaw."

"Yes."

"But doesn't she like kissing?"

"Oh, yes."

"Why, then, did she object?"

"I was kissing another woman."—Yonkers Statesman.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week.. 167,000

JANUARY PREMIUM WATCHES.

We have awarded watches for the three largest clubs ent us during January as follows: Charles Sullivan, Clifford, Ind., club of 142. A. Creath, Greensburg, Ind., club of 125. J. M. Gaskill, Etna Green, Ind., 100. The watches will be sent by registered mail this week.

It seems remarkable that all three premiums go to Indiana this time. All other states have an equal opportunity and we hope to have good work from other sections during February.

MR. WHITE'S VALEDICTORY.

On January 29 Representative White, of North Carolina, made a speech in the house which he called "the valedictory of the colored man." He is the only negro member in congress. His term expires on March 4 next, and a white Democrat will succeed him. The reason for his designation of his speech is plain. In the north there is no district with a large enough colored population to expect the election of one of that race to congress, while in the south the constitutions and laws of the states have been framed so as to keep negroes from the polls and out of office.

Mr. White frankly stated that the conditions are now such that it is not probable another man of his race will hold a seat in congress for many years. "But it is not farewell forever," he declared—and with true prophetic insight. He recounted the progress of the negro race within the past forty years, in which its illiteracy has decreased 40 per cent. The negroes now own $12,000,000 of school property and $40,000,000 in churches, in the South; 140,000 farms and homes, worth $750,000,000, and $170,000,000 of personal property, testify to the thrift of the emancipated race.

Mr. White's speech was along the same lines as the views of Booker T. Washington—that the salvation of the negro is in his own hands. He must educate himself, he must learn habits of industry and thrift, and abandon, as speedily as possible, the old, happy-go-lucky life which was the necessary outcome of generations of slave life, during which his material wants were supplied, though in the simplest way, by his master. When the negro race becomes what Booker Washington is striving to make it, political influence will follow. Intelligence, character and property always are recognized.

CHINA'S SEE-SAW GAME.

The processes of diplomacy are always slow, but the proceedings at Pekin are moving at a pace to which a snail's is akin to a gallop. The Chinese are exasperatingly and designedly slow. Worse than this, they use all possible opportunities to make delays. And the fact that the empress-dowager has her finger in the business does not make for speed.

The tactics of the Chinese commissioners and of the imperial court reminds one of the childhood game of see-saw. When the joint note of the Powers was presented for official acceptance by the Chinese government, the emperor ordered the commissioners to sign it. This they would not do. Then a mandate was sent that it should not be signed, and they avowed that it must be signed, as they had signified officially their acceptance of its provisions. But they did not sign it until they were ready. Then it was found that it had to be sealed, and that the imperial seal was at the temporary capital. Here followed another delay. Finally the thing was accomplished.

Next the ministers assembled to hear and consider the imperial reply to the joint note. The latter was astounding. His imperial majesty merely said that the note having been accepted and properly signed and sealed, the foreign governments were bound thereby to withdraw their troops at once, and that he is waiting for that to be done. But the emperor, or the dowager-empress, or whoever may be pulling the wires, knows that the troops are not to be withdrawn until the demands of the note are fully complied with. This has not been done with regard to any one of them. China deliberately misconstrued the matter for purposes of delay. It is exasperating, but what can the Powers do?

THE NEWER TRUSTS.

In the organization of trusts, the acuteness of their managers has kept pace with the enactment of laws to curb their formation and to get rid of them. The original idea of combination has been abandoned. Instead of that, a new concern is formed, which buys out absolutely a number of other companies. It is difficult to make a law which will reach this. A single concern, under one management, can not "combine" with itself. It is not amenable to any law against combinations in restraint of trade.

Here is the hard point to be overcome. It would seem that but one remedy is available, and that would be most far-reaching in its consequences. It is to repeal all laws allowing the organization of any corporations. The only way in which men of capital could then unite to carry on business would be under a simple partnership. Are the American people ready for such a revolutionary mode of settling the matter?

JOHN MARSHALL.

On January 20, 1801, President John Adams performed an act which he doubtless deemed one of official routine, but which history has proved to have been really the most important one of his Presidential career. On that day he nominated John Marshall, of Virginia, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. The Senate confirmed the nomination the same day, and on February 4 Mr. Marshall assumed the duties of his new office. On Monday the nation celebrated the centenary of that event, which proved of such great importance to the nation.

Chief Justice Marshall, by virtue of his office, became the first interpreter of the then new constitution, and during his long service of thirty-four years the careful decisions he formulated grew into a body of precedents which have stood unshaken. The value of Marshall's work was that he always viewed the questions brought before him from the national standpoint. The purblind advocates of the theory that a state could be, under any circumstances, superior in authority to the general government found in him no support. Marshall held that the national power is supreme, and "not the constitution is the supreme law. With high patriotism and a deep sense of duty, his decisions made world-wide his fame as a jurist, even before his death.

Perhaps the best statement of his peculiar powers as a jurist is that made by his friend, Judge Story, who said: "He would, by the most subtle analysis, resolve every argument into its ultimate principles, and then, with marvelous facility, apply them to the decision of the cause." As a fitting pendant to this high tribute may be given this statement by Allen B. Magruder, one of his biographers: "The original bias as well as choice of his mind was to general principles and comprehensive views, rather than to technical or recondite learning. He loved to expatiate upon the theory of equity, to elucidate the expansive doctrines of comemrcial jurisprudence, and to give a rational cast even to the most subtle dogmas of the common law."

Had a man of less robust mental mould sat as chief justice during those early years of our constitutional government—a man less logical, less broad in his grasp of the principles of jurisprudence—there would doubtless have been written decisions, which, when used as precedents later, would have given a different trend to the history of our government, and involved us in a network of state rights' theories that, under the storm and stress of the civil war, might even have changed history. We owe a large debt to the great jurist, and the celebration of his accession to office is a fitting recognition of his services.

AS A MARK OF RESPECT.

On Saturday, because of the queen's funeral, all boards of trade and various exchanges of the United States are closed. The determination to do this was announced several days before, and it has brought to all the great exchanges of the country appreciative cablegrams from London trade bodies. Here are two samples received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

The president of the London Corn Trade Association cabled the president of the Chicago exchange: "London, Jan. 31. —Board of Trade of Chicago:—The London Corn Trade Association gratefully appreciates the sympathetic action of your board in closing your exchange on the day of our beloved queen's funeral. Bridges Webb, President."

The chairman of the Baltic Association at London also cabled: "The President of the Board of Trade, Chicago:—The members of the Baltic desire to thank the members of the Chicago Board of Trade for deciding to close the exchange on the day of the funeral of our beloved queen as a mark of respect for her character and of their sympathy with this country in the loss it has sustained. S. J. Glover, Chairman."

From the standpoint of international courtesy, the closing is eminently proper. It is equally so from a mere trade standpoint, for Great Britain is our greatest foreign customer, especially in the matter of breadstuffs, and the action is analogous to the marks of respect shown on similar occasions among private citizens who have intimate business relations.

The United States is seeking wider markets all the time, not only for her food products and raw materials, but for her manufactures. The expansion of our export trade within the past four years has been most phenomenal, and it would not be wise for our representative trade organizations to be so boorish as not to follw the example of all European exchanges and close their doors for the day as a mark of respect to the dead Queen, and of formal sympathy with the English people. Kindly feeling and mutual respect conduce to closer trade relations among nations.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

The net effect of the recent decision of the Supreme court of the United States on the Chicago drainage canal is to place upon St. Louis the burden of proof that the sewage of Chicago, carried westward by the drainage canal, actually pollutes the Mississippi river at the point where the Missouri city obtains its water supply. The visitor to St. Louis who views the muddy water which flows from the tap in his hotel bath-room is apt to conclude that such a thing is impossible.

However, water may be muddy, and yet be free of microbes and other pollutions of a death-dealing character; and on the other hand, it may be clear and sparkling, yet be laden with the germs of disease. Chicago relies on the self-cleansing power of running water. The organic matter is oxidized, made harmless and gradually sinks to the bottom. She claims that the sewage is so greatly diluted with the pure lake water that the process of oxidation is complete before the waters of the Illinois canal reach the Mississippi. There is a fine field for expert testimony in the case.

GOOD IDEA FOR ANY BANK.

The Merchants' National bank of Baltimore has had experts employed for two weeks in making a secret investigation of its books. Not one of the employes of the bank, not even the most trusted, was aware of it. The investigation resulted in showing that the books were absolutely correct, but the bank will continue the practice from time to time, independent of those made by the national bank examiner and by the directors.

Under it, no long-continued manipulation of the books would be possible; and with the certainty of such an investigation coming at any time, any employe who might be dishonest which certainly would be speedily detected. The plan is one that other banks might adopt with advantage.

CONCERNING CUBA.

There being a dearth of news at Washington, some of the correspondents are endeavoring to manufacture a Cuban "crisis." They assert that the Cubans are ready to revolt against a continuation of the American occupancy if it lasts much longer. And, furthermore, we are assured that the situation, when the Cuban constitution is submitted to the American government, will be full of peril; that the right of congress to amend that document is denied, and therefore the action that body can take is the purely formal one of assenting to it. All of which would be interesting, if true.

There is no reason whatever for the Cubans to feel any suspicion or ill-will against the United States. They recognize now that the revolution, as it existed in 1898, could never have brought independence, and that the strong arm of this country delivered them from Spanish bondage. By the treaty of peace Spain relinquished "all claim of sovereignty **over and title to** Cuba;" and it was further stipulated that the island was, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the latter power to "assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property."

That placed Cuba in our hands, subject only to the provisions of the Teller resolution, adopted by congress at the opening of the war. This declares that the United States disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island except for its pacification, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of Cuba to its people.

This pledge is in proces of execution. Cuba is simply the ward of this nation. Municipal elections were ordered held, and the elected officials installed. Elections were held for delegates to a constitutional convention, which met, and has nearly completed its draft of a constitution, which is modeled upon our own. We are pledged to give the Cubans self-government, and it is wise, considering the relation in which we stand to their island, that we should see to it that the form of government adopted is as good as possible, and gives all guarantees for security and public order. It is altogether proper that the constitution should be acceptable to ourselves; and if it is not, who shall suggest the changes which should be made if not congress?

True, the situation is anomalous, and one may look in vain in the constitution for express permission so to do; but a constitutional warrant is not needed in a matter like this, which has no direct bearing upon the rights or liberties of our own people. The constitution is for our own people, not those of a foreign country. And it is altogether probable that the Cuban constitution will be such that congress can heartily indorse it. Let us not worry over the vain imaginings of sensational news-mongers.

THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS.

The friars are the most serious problem in the Philippines. The Filipinos are bitterly opposed to allowing them to remain in the islands. The natives are all Roman Catholics, and their opposition to the monastic orders is not to be construed into a rebellion against the church or its spiritual authority. One of the main causes of the uprising of the natives in 1895 was the question of the friars, and their expulsion was demanded. The bargain of Biacnabato, by which Aguinaldo accepted a bribe to betake himself to Hong Kong, ended the outbreak without any relief to the people from the friars.

These gentlemen own about 403,000 acres of land, and much other valuable property. By the treaty of peace with Spain, whereby we obtained the islands, all property rights in Porto Rico and the Philippines are guaranteed. The provision covers the holdings of the friars in the archipelago. They can not be restored to their occupancy without a new rebellion starting up against such a step. The Philippine commission therefore recommends that these lands be purchased by the government, out of the revenues of the islands, and that they be added to the public domain. This is a fair method of settlement, a business-like way of getting out of the snarl, and it should be authorized by congress.

NEELY'S SQUEAL.

A reading of Neely's statement regarding the embezzlement with which he stands charged goes far to convince any disinterested person of his guilt. He asserts his innocence, and attempts to buttress this by the statement that he might have stole a million; therefore, as he did not, he didn't steal anything.

Mr. Neely also endeavors to pose as a martyr. He asserts that "the administration is afraid to give him a trial in this country, where he could compel the attendance of witnesses and could cross-examine his accusers and prove his innocence, but is sending him to Cuba, where he will be convicted, and will receive a sentence sufficiently long to make certain his death in a tropical dungeon."

He evidently supposes the mass of people do not know that a man must be tried where the crime is committed. He is charged with an offense in Cuba, and can not be tried on that charge in the United States. This disposes fully of his thin charge of conspiracy. Moreover, if he had any evidence whatever to support it, he could have made it a plea to resist his extradition to Cuba. He did not do this—which is of itself evidence that the charge is false, and a mere afterthought.

Mr. Neely is not yet tried, and the law presumes an accused person to be innocent until he is proved guilty. If he be really innocent, there is nothing to hinder his proving it in Cuba quite as conclusively as he could do in the United States. His statement appears to be a vicious endeavor to stir up partisan feeling in his favor, rather than an appeal to the fair-mindedness of the American people.

The queen's remains are at last laid to rest at Frogmore, and Victoria, Queen and Empress, takes her place in the hall of fame as one of the great historic sovereigns of the world.

When Mrs. Nation marches on Washington and begins operations in the saloon in the Capitol building senators and congressmen will realize she is no joke.

Who said it was equivalent to burying a man to elect him to the vice-presidency? It depends on the man. Teddy is not buried by any means.

MINERAL EXPORTS.

It may be a surprise to learn that during the year just closed, 28 per cent of the total domestic exports of the United States originated beneath the earth's surface—that is, were mineral products. The figures are $436,227,477, in a total of domestic exports valued at $1,565,228,606. These mineral exports include gold, silver and petroleum, of course. The chief items were: Exports of iron and steel, in round numbers, $130,000,000; mineral oils of all classes, $75,000,000; copper, nearly $60,000,000; coal and coke, over $22,000,000; paraffine, more than $8,000,000; phosphates, more than $5,000,000, while the gold production exported amounted to $52,787,523, and the silver to $59,272,668.

A comparison of the enormous exports of 1900 with those of 1890, shows the remarkable progress made in ten years in the utilization in the mineral wealth which is possessed by the United States. Exports of iron and steel manufactures increased five-fold, of mineral oils doubled, of coal and coke increased three-fold, and of phosphates the same. Exclusive of gold and silver, the total mineral exports of 1900 show an increase of 218 per cent over 1890, and including these two metals of 210 per cent.

Conversely, our imports of mineral products have materially decreased, except in the case of minerals not found in the United States, but required for use in manufacturing. The largest is, of course, pig tin, used in the manufacture of tin plate, which increased from about six and a half million dollars in 1890 to over nineteen millions in 1900. The showing for the ten years in our mineral industries is most flattering, and there is no reason to expect a reversal of this prosperous condition unless some political freak comes over the people and causes them to destroy the conditions on which prosperity is founded, as they did in voting for Grover Cleveland and tariff reduction in 1892.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

When the American farmer prospers, so do all other people in the country. And in the year 1900 the agriculturist certainly prospered. The figures of the department of Agriculture show that the values at the farm of nine leading American crops last year exceeded that for 1899 by 248 million dollars. In other words, the farmers of the country received that much more for these nine staple crops than they did the year before.

Here we have one great factor of the expansion of business, the increase in railway earnings, the growth of bank deposits. When the farmers have money, the mills are busy and the merchants are active. When the reverse is the case, the factories reduce their force of operatives, trade is slack, the business of the railways diminishes, and hard times are upon us.

Though so many of our people are engaged in manufacturing, in transportation, in mining, and in trade, the bulk of the population is engaged in pursuits coming under the general head of agriculture, and that great industry is the foundation upon which the prosperity of the nation stands.

THE SPOONER BILL.

The petition of business men of Manila for the passage of the Spooner bill, and the urgent request of the Philippine commission for the same, backed by the recommendation of the President, ought to move congress to expedition in the matter. This bill was reported favorably to the senate in March last, but was not brought to a vote, as the flag-haulers in that body showed their intention of blocking the measure—which they could easily have done, as there is no "previous question" in the senate, and consequently no method of ending debate.

The Spooner bill should be passed at once. The opposition of the Democrats to it shows how far they have drifted from Jeffersonian ideas, for the measure is simply a rescript of a law passed in 1803, conferring upon President Jefferson identical powers to govern the newly-acquired Louisiana purchase. Here is the full text of the Spooner bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That when all insurrection against the sovereignty and authority of the United States in the Philippine islands, acquired from Spain by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, shall have been completely suppressed by the military and naval forces of the United States, all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the said islands shall, until otherwise provided by congress, be vested in such person and persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

CARNEGIE'S CONNEAUT BLUFF.

There were many acute-witted gentlemen who expressed their belief that Andrew Carnegie was putting up a gigantic bluff when he announced, a fortnight or so ago, that his company would build an operate a great steel tube mill at Conneaut, Ohio.

From all appearances at present, not only is it a bluff, but it will prove successful. A "high official" of the National Tube company has admitted that his company is negotiating with Carnegie, and that the mater has gone so satisfactorily that there will probably be no necessity for the proposed new plant; and that he is confident it will not be built.

Mr. Carnegie's methods with his business opponents should make him the envy of the poker-players of the country. Some of these days, however, he will try his bluff on some individual of nerve and with plenty of money to back it, who will "call" the bluff—and then we shall have some fun at Mr. Carnegie's expense.

A PATRIOTIC VIEW.

Assistant Secretary of State Hill, in a recent lecture before the Union League club of Philadelphia, did not seem at all alarmed over the assumption of larger responsibilities by the United States as a world-power. He said, in part:

Aiming at peace as the essential condition for the enjoyment of liberty, at order as the one fundamental necessity of social existence, at justice as the universal right of human nature, the government rests upon the sacred rights of mankind, and wherever the flag of the country floats on land or sea there is the genius of the American people to uphold it as the symbol and pledge of liberty and law.

These timid people who are afraid our form of government is so weak that it can not stand the test of expansion, should ponder these words. A century ago the anti-expansionists tried this same argument upon Thomas Jefferson, but he acquired Louisiana all the same. A century hence the American people will laugh at the narrow vision of the anti-expansionists of the present time.

IT MAKES FOR PEACE.

The death of the Queen has brought proof to the European powers—if they needed it—that there is a practical alliance between Great Britain and Germany. It will be remembered that Emperor Wilhelm, in his address to the men of the German navy, referred to England's "sister fleet," while King Edward, in the language of his ascension speech, was equally significant. These, however, are but confirmatory of much that has gone before pointing to the close relations between the British and German Empires.

While the visit of Emperor Wilhelm to England at this time is simply to attend the obsequies of his grandmother, Queen Victoria, and therefore has no diplomatic significance, the honors he is receiving certainly have. He has been made a British field marshal, and in various ways has had honors shown him which are intended to cement the friendly alliance of the two nations. He has already become a prime favorite with the English people, largely because of the filial respect he showed toward the Queen.

The alliance is one that makes for peace. England's fleet could overmaster those of combined Europe, with Germany's left out. Germany possesses a similar military pre-eminence. Her armies could cope with all others of the Great Powers, with England as her ally on the sea. France may rage, but she dare not attack either. Russia is cautious, and does not appear to have any desire to embroil herself with any sister nation. So long as England and Germany stand together, there can be no war without their consent.

KING AND PREMIER.

Lord Salisbury is prime minister of England, the head of the government; but he did not go to Osborne, and in the events consequent upon the Queen's death he has taken a very small part—at least, not such a conspicuous one as his high position would lead one to expect. In fact, his feeling speech in Parliament upon her demise is the measure of of his performance.

Although the nation is plunged in mourning, these facts have caused much gossip. That there was a coolness between the new king and the premier has long been known. It is said to be caused by Salisbury having a heart to heart talk some months ago, with the then Prince of Wales, in which he sharply rebuked the latter for his manner of life. Especially did he remonstrate upon the character of the future king's intimate friends.

Salisbury is the one man in England who might with propriety remonstrate with the heir to the throne on conduct which made the latter unpopular, and tended to disaffect the minds of the people toward the monarchy itself. But it seems that Albert Edward took the lecture with an ill grace. He did not amend his ways, and has allowed his anger at his mentor to become known. The question is now debated in England whether this will not mean the early retirement of Lord Salisbury from his present post.

This seems hardly probable, however, if the king be a man of the tact with which he is popularly accredited. It would be a most inauspicious beginning to his reign to set aside a Premier because of a personal matter. It would precipitate a hot political fight. And he certainly can not forget that his wise mother never attempted to depose a premier who had a majority in Parliament, and accepted at least one who was personally objectionable to her because he was the leader of the party which triumphed at a Parliamentary election. That man was Gladstone.

THE SALOONS OF TOLEDO.

There are 659 saloons in Toledo. The population of the city is 131,822. This is a saloon for every 200 men, women and children in the city. In Philadelphia there is one saloon for every 757 inhabitants; in Pittsburg, one for every 620; in New York, one for every 317; in Chicago, one for every 262; in Boston, one for every 702; in Washington, one for every 543; in Detroit, one for every 319. Toledo has more saloons, according to population, than any of these cities.

As about one-fifth of the population is men 21 years of age and older, it will be seen that Toledo has a saloon for every 40 voters. Considering the number of voters who do not patronize such places, it is apparent that a large per cent of the patrons is made up of boys who are noo yet old enough to vote.

It is not a situation of which the city can be proud. According to population, Toledo has more than three times as many saloons as Philadelphia, more than thrice the number of Boston, easily three times as many as Pittsburg, and, in fact, more than any of the large cities except Cincinnati and Milwaukee.

It would be surprising to the people of Toledo to know how many of the saloons of this city are not owned by the men who conduct the business. It is safe to say that of the 659 saloons in Toledo, 600 or more are in reality owned by the brewers, and these places of business are opened to dispose of brewery goods. These breweries own the fixtures, and the saloonkeepers are merely agents.

These 659 saloons pay a half-yearly Dow tax amounting to $145,320. This money goes into the various funds to help pay the cost of the crimes and sorrow for which these places are responsible. The sum is altogether too small for the purpose. Were Toledo located in Pennsylvania, she would have one-third fewer saloons and would receive a greater sum as revenue.

In round numbers, the saloons of Toledo pay $300,000 a year Dow tax. This is nearly $2.50 for every man, woman and child in the city, and about $12 a year for every voter. The necessary expenses in the way of rents, hired help, etc., will run the entire expense bill to probably $1,000,000 a year, or at least $7.50 for every man, woman and child, or something like $36 for every voter. All this must be done before the brewers can begin to make a profit. It would be interesting to see the figures of brewers on this matter.

The fact is, Ohio has too many saloons, and receives too small an amount of money from them. The tax here is lower than in many of the other and older states, and the restrictions are less severe. The tax here should not be less than $1,000, and the saloonkeeper should be so hedged about by legal requirements as to keep his place of business as quiet and orderly as possible.

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. We have discontinued our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions only.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Indian Lands in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma is to experience another rush for Indian lands. By an act of congress recently passed about three million acres of land which was owned by the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Wichita tribes in Oklahoma will be thrown open to settlement, and the government has set Aug. 6 as the date for the "boomers" to cross the line. There are some three thousand Indians living at present on these lands, and the government has allotted to each of them in fee simple 160 acres of land for farming purposes and 160 acres for grazing purposes. The remainder of the land will be surveyed into sections, and any person who is not the owner of 160 acres of land and who has not had the benefit of the Homestead law is entitled to enter 160 acres of these lands. The rush will be a miniature reproduction of the scenes which attended the opening and homesteading of Oklahoma ten years ago. The crowds will not be so large, and the government authorities will handle the settlers to better advantage after the experience of that original mad rush. Efforts are to be made to protect the settlers from the threats and attacks of bullies and outlaws, and it is expected that six-shooters and Winchesters will not be necessary to the settler who flies on a particularly choice quarter section in order that he may retain his title to the land.

Governing the Philippines.

An earnest demand has been made for the passage by Congress of a bill giving larger powers to the Philippine commission. It is insisted by the Secretary of War in his statement transmitting the report of the Commission that until the passage by Congress of some such measure as the Spooner bill no purely central civil government can be established in the Philippines, no public franchise of any kind can be granted and no substantial investment of private capital in internal improvements is possible. All these varying activities are needed as most important steps in the development of complete pacification. The commission has informed the President, in addition, that in its view the time is near at hand when existing disturbances can be better suppressed by native police of a civil government than by the continuance of complete military control.

Delegate Wilcox.

There is much in the petition submitted by George D. Gear against Robert W. Wilcox, delegate-elect from the Territory of Hawaii, to require the serious, impartial consideration of the House. Wilcox makes a sweeping denial of the charges preferred against him, but the committee will require specific and definite answers. He is accused of bigamy and of treasonable correspondence with Filipino insurgents. The effort to deprive him of his seat may be inspired by political and personal animus, and the burden of proof is naturally on his accusers, but it is rather significant that he admits having written to Filipino officials.

Did he write and deposit in the mails the letter from which the following is alleged to be an excerpt?

"I have already made up my mind to join with you in your country against America in case they insist to ignore the right, the justice of your cause. I know well my profession as an artillery officer. I have no fear of the whole world when I fight for a legitimate cause like yours. Between General Aguinaldo's determination and myself there would be very little chance left to the invading army of the United States to conquer your country. Tell General Aguinaldo I have already given my service for your country, and I am ready to obey orders to go and fight for the independence of your people and country at any moment."

The allegation, remember, is that this has been written since the annexation of Hawaii and the establishment of American sovereignty there. It is hardly necessary to say that the above utterance alone, if traced to Wilcox, will be deemed by the committee on elections to disqualify him from serving as a delegate. The charge of bigamy is also a serious one, and the power of unseating or expelling a member is plenary.

Instructions to Conger.

A Washington dispatch announces that very precise and detailed instructions have been sent to Minister Conger at Pekin for his guidance in the matter of fixing the indemnity to be exacted by the powers from the Chinese government on account of the Boxer outrages. The question of indemnity is one of the most important to be considered in the negotiations now in progress. The position of the United States on this question is pretty generally understood. It is for moderation. This government recognizes that the ability of the Chinese government to pay indemnity is limited, and it is not disposed to demand any exorbitant or unreasonable sum.

The State Department is quite right in giving Minister Conger the most explicit instructions in the matter. He is, on account of his harrowing experience during the siege of the legations at Pekin, very naturally resentful against the Chinese government, and therefore disposed to exact the most severe penalties. It is, however, to the interests of the United States to exercise moderation, even though there be justification for inflicting a heavy burden upon the Chinese government. There is danger, if excessive indemnity is demanded, that it cannot be collected without resort to the seizure and occupation of territory in the empire. This would be the first step toward the partition of China, a result which the United States has striven most zealously and earnestly to avoid.

Gen. Gourko Dead.

Count Joseph Vassilyevich Gourko, the Russian general who crossed the Balkans in midwinter during the last war with Turkey, is dead at the age of 73. General Gourko won fame and title for that feat of arms. For several years after the war closed General Gourko was governor-general of St. Petersburg, and was finally made governor of Russian Poland. There he undertook the difficult work of suppressing the Polish language in schools, as well as in the courts and public offices. He threatened to make the Poles dance, and he fulfilled his promise. He certainly understood the value of a language and the uses of a literature hostile to Russia.

Attacking Roosevelt.

The cartoonists and the yellow newspapers have had a lot of fun at the expense of ex-Governor Roosevelt during his absence in Colorado on a hunting expedition. Some of the pictures and stories have been humorous and genial. Others have been malicious and mean, and some have been simply stupid.

The purely funny ones, of course, have done no harm. Americans enjoy a joke or a laugh, even at the expense of their heroes. A public man who can not laugh with them in such a case is at a disadvantage. Roosevelt, certainly, is not one of that kind. When he returns home no doubt he will take as much pleasure in collecting the best of the stories and pictures in which he figures as a mighty and invincible Nimrod, as the public has in studying them.

But no man, not even its author, can enjoy a mean, malignant, vicious production at the expense of a distinguished citizen who has rendered conspicuous and honorable service to his country, who has imperiled his life in support of its flag, and who has been honored with an election to the highest office in the Empire state and next to the greatest office in the nation.

A deliberate and continuous effort has been made by some of the newspapers of the country to bring the vice-president-elect into ridicule and contempt. The purpose of this is obvious. It is a part of the campaign of 1904. Roosevelt is a possible leader of the Republican forces in that coming struggle. Therefore, he must be put down in some way, and laughing him down by attributing to his enormous vanity and the disposition of a braggart and a Munchausen is one of the ways, in the opinion of his enemies, to do it.

CUBAN REPUBLIC OF 1869.

LA REPUBLICA DE CUBA
Pagara al portador
UNO
59651
Este billete sera oportunamente cambiado en efectivo por la Republica
Cuba y sera admitido en pago de contribuciones aduana
y toda especie de obligaciones
de 1869

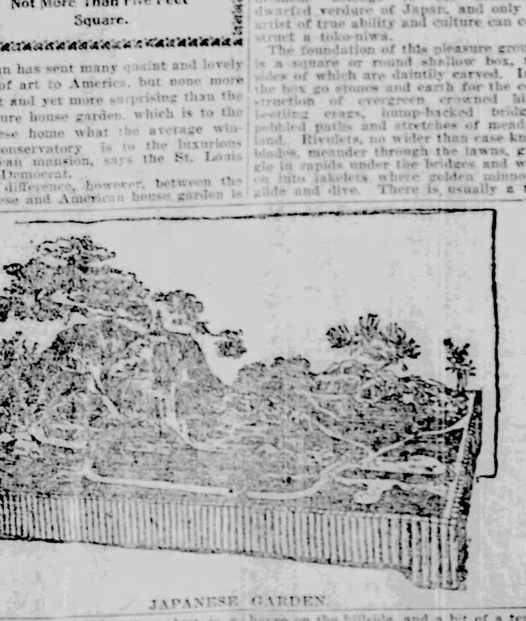
Toledo Daily Blade, Feb. 6.

Mr. O. Fuchs, a gentleman who arrived here a few weeks ago from Germany, is the possessor of a very interesting piece of paper, of which the accompanying cut is a facsimile. The same was printed in 1869 during the first uprising of Cuban patriots.

The engraver of the plate is still living. He is Mr. George Jacob Gerlach, now in his seventy-second year and living in retirement in Frankfort, Germany, but then a man well known for his professional skill.

Louis Du Mont, a well known Cuban and prominent member of the revolutionists of the island, invited Mr. Gerlach to turn his skill to the service of his party. This was in 1868. The Du Monts are French Huguenots, who took refuge in Germany and later emigrated to Cuba. Mr. Gerlach finished his plates in a little town near Havana in 1868. As the cut shows, the bills had been printed and already numbered. The only thing needed was to affix the signature of the officers, and the name of the bank. When the plot was discovered, the rebellion was crushed ere it had a chance to break out. Mr. Gerlach managed to escape with several leaders, among them Mr. Du Mont. He succeeded in taking with him a few of the bills he had made. Mr. Fuchs was presented by him with one of them.

IN WORKMAN'S GARB, PREACHER SEEKS A JOB



Rev. George L. McNutt was until a year ago pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church in Indianapolis. Then he became interested in labor problems and went to Philadelphia. There he interested himself in economic conditions.

He wears a jumper and overalls and mixes with the wageworkers. His daily wage has been for a year $1.50 a working day. He has developed his muscle and broadened his mind.

Mr. McNutt was educated at Princeton and is also a graduate of Northwestern university. He knows theology and the spade, the intricate questions on revision of faith and the way to handle a trowel properly. He built a house in Alexandria, Ind. It cost him exactly $138 and was the work of his hands alone.

As he expresses it, he is "looking for a job." He will do any honorable work which will assist him in studying the workingman's interests. He thinks there should be clubs where workingmen can improve their minds and health without resorting to saloons.

When he has finished his mission in Philadelphia he will visit the cities on the Pacific coast.

MINIATURE GARDENS.

They Come From Japan and Are Not More Than Five Feet Square.

Japan has sent many quaint and lovely work of art to America, but none more perfect and yet more surprising than the miniature house garden, which is to the Japanese home what the average window conservatory is to the luxurious American mansion, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The difference, however, between the Japanese and American house garden is very great. The oriental product is a genuine garden, laid out with all the taste and science of the professional landscapist. The territory it covers is from four to five feet square, and it is worth while to examine it with a strong reading glass in order to appreciate its exquisite finish and beauty. Such a fairy pleasure ground is called in Japan a toko-niwa, and every well bred, beauty loving Japanese family that can not afford a domain large enough for a real garden buys a toko-niwa and sets it up in what might be called the state way of the house, or it is placed in the family sitting room.

Only recently have these exquisite miniature gardens been brought to the United States; but there is no doubt that the few that have appeared have tickled the American fancy and more will come. They are delicate things to import, and as yet are very costly, for all the trees and shrubs planted in the doll's house domestic belongs to the artificially dwarfed verdure of Japan, and only an artist of true ability and culture can construct a toko-niwa.

The foundation of this pleasure ground is a square or round shallow box, the sides of which are daintily carved. Into the box go stones and earth for the construction of evergreen crowned hills, bristling crags, hump-backed bridges, pebbled paths and stretches of meadow land. Rivulets, no wider than case knife blades, meander through the lawns, gurgle in rapids under the bridges and widen into lakelets where golden minnows glide and dive. There is usually a tea

JAPANESE GARDEN.

house on the hillside, and a bit of a temple or a shrine under a stately grove of trees that tower twelve inches in the air; and in the western sense it isn't a garden at all, but a wonderful bit of natural landscape, copied right out of Japan itself, and only large enough to ornament a table in the sunny corner of the drawing room.

These Japanese gardens can be kept alive and flourishing for a number of years if the proper care is given them; or if a Japanese gardener, who knows what the marvelous little plants need, is called in occasionally to refresh the lakelets and water courses, keep down the weeds and keep up the repairs on the tea house and temple.

PURE RYE WHISKEY

4 Full Quarts for $ **3.20**

Direct from Distiller to Consumer. Express Charges Prepaid.

Our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus avoiding middlemen's profits and adulteration. If you want pure Whiskey, our offer will interest you.

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled RyeWhiskey for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20.

Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have enjoyed 33 years' continual growth until we now have one hundred and sixty-five thousand customers throughout the United States who are using **Hayner's** Whiskey, which is an evidence of **true merit.** We give you absolutely pure Whiskey at the lowest possible cost. Such Whiskey as we offer for $3.20 cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

References—State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, or any of the Express Companies.

Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts by freight, prepaid.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 226-232 W. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio. 305-307 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

We guarantee the above Company will do just as it agrees.—EDITOR.

Publishers' Column

1901 - Colonial Calendar - 1901.

We have a few Blade 1901 Calendars left, and while they last will send to any of our subscribers who will send 10c in stamps to cover cost of mailing. These calendars consist of two beautifully colored Colonial designs, and a third sheet, on which the calendar is printed. As the colored designs have no printing on them, they are suitable for framing, and when framed cannot be told from genuine water color paintings.

NICKEL SILVER TABLEWARE.

Looks Like Silver, Wears Like Silver, Sounds Like Silver.

We now offer to our subscribers (and Blade subscribers only, remember) nickel silver tableware at prices lower than ever before, and much below the regular retail prices. These goods are made of 21 per cent nickel silver, are hand burnished, and for appearance and durable wearing qualities are unequalled. These goods are becoming very popular with all classes of people.

½ doz. Tea Spoons	$ .75
1 doz. Tea Spoons	1.20
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	1.00
1 doz. Dessert Spoons	1.75
½ doz Table Spoons	1.30
1 doz Table Spoons	2.25
½ doz Dessert Forks	1.00
1 doz Dessert Forks	1.75
Butter Spoon	.25
Butter Knife	.30

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views or all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for five and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

CRAZY SNAKE JAILED.

Muskogee, I. T., Feb. 4.—Chitto Harjo, or "Crazy Snake," the leader of the Warring Creek Indians and seventeen of the minor leaders of that tribe have been landed in the federal jail here where they will be held pending trial for treason.

The Indians were brought here from Henrietta under escort of Troop A, Eighth cavalry and United States Marshal Bennett and his posse. It is stated that certain attorneys who it is asserted here, misled the Indians, may be prosecuted.

Marshal Bennett states that while most of the Indians are in hiding, some are still trying to hold meetings. A posse will be sent to arrest Chief Lotah Mekko, the real chief of the Creeks. When placed in prison here Harjo and his followers were searched, fumigated, their shackles removed and all were placed in one large cell.

A newspaper correspondent, with the assistance of an interpreter, had an interview with Crazy Snake, who said that he saw no reason for arrest and felt confident when the Indians were given a trial before the great white fathers' courts that they would be released. He said they were acting in good faith and had papers from Washington that gave them the right to establish their old government.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Senate—Senator Frye gave notice he intended to keep shipping bill to the front, even as against appropriation bills, not yielding to them without vote of senate. This indicated disposition on part of senate leaders to force to early issue question whether shipping bill is going to pass at this session. Committee amendments were informally agreed to. Indian appropriation bill was passed early in day.

House.—Spent day upon agricultural appropriation bill. Mr. Corliss (Mich.) made vicious onslaught upon bureau of animal industry of Agricultural Department, but his attack raised host of defenders, and his amendment to reduce appropriation for bureau was overwhelmingly defeated.

All that portion of bill relating to reorganization of scientific bureaus of Agricultural Department went out on point of order raised by Mr. Mahon (Pa).

Washington, Jan. 30.—Senate.—Spent the day in debate on the shipping bill after an unsuccessful attempt to secure an agreement to the conference report on the army reorganization bill.

House.—Passed the agricultural appropriation bill.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Senate.—By a vote of 33 to 25, agreed to the conference report on the army reorganization bill. The shipping bill was discussed during the latter part of the day, and some progress was made on amendments. A speech by Mr. Rawlins of Utah against the bill was in progress at the close of the day. Mr. Chandler announced that a night session would be moved Friday, to advance the bill to its final stages.

House.—Passed the fortifications appropriation bill and made fair progress with the postoffice appropriation bill. During the general debate upon the former bill Mr. Lanham of Texas delivered a notable speech upon the future of the Democratic party, making a strong plea for the necessity of united Democracy and counseled the burial of the hatchet and the welcoming back of those who in the last two presidential campaigns have declined to support the nominees of the party. Many amendments were offered to the postoffice appropriation bill in the interest of various claims of postoffice employes, but they all went down before points of order raised by Mr. Loud, the chairman of the postoffice committee, who was in charge of the bill.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senate.—Spent the day considering the shipping bill.

House.—Passed an omnibus bill carrying 152 claims for stores and supplies taken by the Union Army during the rebellion. The claims were passed on by the court of claims and aggregated $244,480. Practically all the beneficiaries reside in the South. Considerable opposition to the bill was displayed under the leadership of Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the appropriations committee, but it flattened out later and the bill finally was passed without division. The bill to amend the Chinese exclusion act, with a view to preventing the fraudulent entry of Chinese into the United States, was passed.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Senate—Met at 11 o'clock and, with the exception of an hour and a half at the beginning of the session, devoted the entire day to the discussion of the ship subsidy bill. Mr. Turner and Mr. Mallory were the speakers in behalf of the opposition. Mr. Turner's speech was based largely upon exceptions which he had taken to Mr. Frye's criticisms of his former speech. Mr. Mallory opposed the bill on constitutional grounds. Passed bill authorizing the construction of a public building at Hammond, Ind., to cost $125,000.

House.—Spent the day until 3 o'clock in the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. The struggle over the question of restoring the appropriation for pneumatic tube service and of the reduction of railway mail pay were precipitated by amendments offered, but no action was taken. At 3 o'clock public business was suspended to permit the members to pay tribute to the late Senator Davis of Minnesota.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Senate.—The ship subsidy bill was laid aside informally by the Senate to-day to permit consideration of the appropriation bills. The shipping bill holds its place, and as the unfinished business can be taken up when the appropriation bills are not occupying attention. The District of Columbia bill will occupy the attention of the Senate Tuesday. The greater part of Monday was given to a speech Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, on the right of the Senate to demand information on file in the executive departments. He took the position that the departments are the creatures of Congress, and that departmental denial of any demand for papers on file was preposterous, contending that for a hundred years there had been practically no refusal to recognize this right. Secretary Long's letter regarding Santiago naval rewards caused a discussion in which Senators upheld their course in this matter.

House.—Passed the Senate bill to create a commission to adjudicate the claims of United States citizens against Spain which the government of the United States assumed by the treaty of Paris after having amended the bill so as to refer the claims to the court of claims instead of to a commission. A strong effort was made to vote down the amendment and pass the Senate bill, but the advocates of this course were defeated by a majority of 25. A bill was passed without debate to extend the charters of national banks for another period of twenty years after 1902, when the present extension expires. Bills to ratify the agreement with the Crow Indians of Montana and to provide for the redemption of Hawaiian coin at par were defeated. About an hour was spent on the postoffice appropriation bill in the discussion of the amendment to reduce the railway mail pay, but no action was taken.

WORKING FOR STATEHOOD.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 31.—Immediate statehood was demanded of congress in an enthusiastic convention called to order here yesterday by Sidney E. Clark, of Oklahoma City, chairman of the statehood executive committee. Every county in both territories was represented. The two hundred or more delegates here are unanimous for statehood at the earliest minute possible. The majority of them are for single statehood for Oklahoma, although the minority which favors both territories being included in one state, is aggressive enough to give its claims great weight.

Heiskell's Ointment

Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c. a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin, 25c.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 631 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

"I find Heiskell's Ointment one of the greatest remedies for skin diseases I have ever used."—Nellie M. Burdette, 128 Lovell Street, Charleston, West Va.

FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN

Two Days of Mournful Pomp and Ceremony.

JOURNEY FROM COWES

The Splendid Pageant Through London Streets—Final Ceremonies at Windsor.

Cowes, Feb. 1.—With grand, yet mournful, display of naval pomp and power, the body of Queen Victoria was borne this afternoon from its quiet resting place in Osborne House to Portsmouth, the heart of England's navy. Not since Admiral Cervera's ships lit up the Cuban coast with their self-consuming fires has anything been seen which in tragic splendor approached the naval spectacle of to-day.

Over the still waters, over the roll of the six-pounders came the strains of Chopin and Beethoven's funeral marches. The crews, accustomed to cheer with the heartiness which belongs only to "jackies," stood silently along the decks, and the flags which usually float defiantly in the breeze, drooped half-way down the halyards. The most powerful fleet England could gather on short notice lay inert and silent save for the mournful strains of the bands and the woeful sound of guns that betokened neither peace nor war, but death. Past these and past the Hohenzollern, the huge, though cumbersome Camperdown, the Rodney and the Benbow, on through the line of British battleships, all as powerful on paper as the Oregon or Kentucky, still on, till Japan's Hatsuz, the biggest warship in the world, was left astern and the German Baden was beam to beam with Vice Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson's splendid flagship, the Majestic, of the channel squadron, the naval funeral procession slowly steamed. Ahead were eight destroyers, and seldom have these speedy craft drawn their long black hulls so sluggishly through the water.

The Naval Procession.

Steaming leisurely after them was the royal yacht Alberta, half-screened by the awning on the poop, the royal coffin placed on a crimson dais, the curtains of which were drawn back and tied to four poles, leaving free to view the magnificent casket and robes. Sometimes abeam, sometimes ahead, was the Trinity House yacht Irene, watching the course, while in the wake of the coffin came the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the English royal family; the royal yacht Osborne, with other royal personages, the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and others; the admiralty yacht Enchantress and a Trinity House yacht with officials on board.

The main squadron of battleships and cruisers were moored two and a half cables apart, in one line, extending from Cowes to Spithead.

The Channel fleet, under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, formed the eastern portion, and the reserve fleet, under Rear Admiral Sir Gerard Henry Noel, formed the western portion.

The foreign war vessels were moored southwest of the British ships, in the order of their arrival and alongside of them were moored eight British gunboats, the Antelope, Gleaner, Skipjack, Leda, Rattlesnake, Alert, Circe and Speedwell.

The main line was as follows, beginning at Cowes:

The Alexandria, Camperdown, Rodney, Benbow, Collingwood, Colossus, Sans Pareil, Nile, Howe, Malamphus, Severn, Galatea, Bellona, Pactolus, Pelorus, Diana, Conquerer, Arrogant, Minerva, Niobe, Hero, Hood, Trafalgar, Resolution, Jupiter, Hannibal, Mars, Prince George and Majestic.

Minute guns were fired by all the ships in the Solent and at Cowes, commencing when the Alberta left the pier. Each ship ceased firing immediately after the tail of the procession had passed her.

After the procession had passed the Majestic, the forts and ships in Portsmouth harbor commenced firing minute guns and continued firing until the Alberta was alongside the wharf. No standards were displayed and ensigns and union jacks were at half mast.

The bands played the funeral marches of Chopin and Beethoven only. No national anthem was played.

On the approach of the procession, the ships were manned and the guards and bands were paraded.

The officers were in full dress and the men "No. 1 rig" and straw hats. The guards presented arms as the Alberta passed each ship, and then rested their arms reversed until the procession had passed. A detachment of marines and the admiral's band was on board Nelson's old flagship, the Victory, in Portsmouth harbor. All the seafront and dock-yards were manned by marines and sailors, while Barrow Island was manned by boys from the training ship St. Vincent and men from the gunnery ship Excellent.

When the Majestic was left astern, the Alberta was moved for the night. Tomorrow the body will be taken ashore at Portsmouth and thence conveyed to London and Windsor for the last tributes to the great queen. The land ceremony, consisting in bringing the coffin from Osborne House to the pier at Cowes, was scarcely less interesting than the naval function. At noon the gorgeous trappings of the chapelle ardente were distributed. Over the coffin was thrown the coronation robe worn by the girl queen. On this was placed the royal regatta, sceptre and crown, which were scarcely ever used by the queen in her lifetime. Dummy regalia will be buried with her at Frogmore.

At 1:10 p. m. the bars of the main door of Osborne House creaked and the petty officers of the royal yacht Victoria and Alberta then doffed their hats and entered. King Edward came from a side entrance, accompanied by Emperor William of Germany. They wore admiral's uniforms.

The grenadiers momentarily raised their heads and came to the salute, which the King returned, and the men again became mute figures. Then through the glass doors could be seen the coffin coming, carried by the sailors, who but a few moments previous had entered. It was preceded by pipers and was covered with the royal robes and regalia and accompanied on either side by equerries.

Immediately behind the King took his place, on his right the Emperor of Germany. The King's head was bowed. The Emperor was erect, his face expressionless. Then followed the royal Princes.

A few seconds later emerged Queen Alexandria and eight royal princesses, all afoot and dressed in the simplest black, their faces entirely veiled with crape. Several of the party, and especially Princess Beatrice, were sobbing bitterly.

In striking contrast with the black-robed women followed the heads of the royal household in gorgeous uniforms. The coffin was placed upon the gun carriage. The pipers commenced their dirge. The procession marched slowly down the winding cedar-hedged path until the gate was reached, where the glittering military escort was met. The massed bands boating out with a dead march and the cortege pursuing its sluggish way in the midst of intense silence save the music of the bands.

As the khaki-colored gun-carriage, followed by the King, with the Emperor of Germany and the Duke of Connaught on his right and left, passed down the hill all hats were doffed.

At 1:45 p. m. sailors from the Victoria and Alberta raised the precious burden and bore it from the house. This duty was to have fallen to the Highlanders, but at the rehearsal they were so awkward that it was decided that the sailors should perform the task. Outside the royal residence grenadier guards were drawn up in a brilliant line. With a sharp click they presented arms for the last time in honor of their dead queen. The pipers led the procession, making the woods ring with a weird refrain. Behind them came the royal family. At the gate the military portion of the parade stood ready, a glittering medley of uniforms. Down hill the procession slowly wound its way in the following order:

Mounted grooms.

The deputy assistant adjutant general of the southern district.

A detachment of Hampshire carbiniers.

The lieutenant governor of the Isle of Wight and staff, of the southern district.

The staff of the commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.

The general commanding the southern district.

The general commander-in-chief.

Massed bands and drums of the royal marine artillery and of the royal marine light infantry, who played a funeral march as they passed out of the queen's gate.

The queen's Highlanders.

The queen's pipers.

The gun carriage, drawn by eight horses, and preceded and followed by her late majesty's equerries and aides-de-camp, escorted by the queen's company of Grenadier guards, with the coffin.

King Edward, Emperor William, the Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Germany, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Battenburg, Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenburg), the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Victoria of Wales, Princess Charles of Denmark.

Her late majesty's ladies in waiting.

Her late majesty's household.

The household of the king.

The household of the queen.

The household of Emperor William.

The household of the royal family.

Military officers, eight abreast.

The royal servants and tenants.

The roadway from the gate to the pier was lined with troops in close order. The troops remained in position until the minute guns from the fleet commenced to fire.

Thousands stood bareheaded and watched the strange sight with loyal humility and grief.

At last the pier was reached and the body was reverently placed on board the royal yacht Alberta by seamen of the royal yachts.

A few minutes later the torpedo flotilla was in motion, and slowly left the Medina for the Solent. The massed bands played Beethoven's funeral march.

AT LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrival of Funeral Train.

London, Feb. 2.—By 10:30 o'clock the Victoria station presented a most animated appearance, sovereigns, princes, the headquarters staff, field marshals and state officials, in multi-colored uniforms, having gathered there to await the arrival of the funeral train.

At 11 o'clock the royal funeral train was seen slowly approaching the Victoria station. All heads were immediately bared and in a few moments the saloon carriage bearing the remains of her majesty reached the platform. The train conveying the king and queen, Emperor William and other royalties was immediately behind that bearing the queen's body.

The king and queen, Emperor William and the princes and other representatives immediately alighted upon the arrival of the train at the Victoria station and were conducted to a pavilion where the kings of Portugal, Greece and Belgium and other distinguished personages had already assembled. The brilliant gathering was received by the king and queen with the briefest delay.

The coffin was reverently removed by an officer and twelve grenadiers and deposited. The pall, with the crown on a cushion, the regalia and the insignia of the Garter were placed thereon, and the procession marshalled ahead became mobile.

11:30 a. m.—The procession moved off in accordance with the official program.

At 11:35 a. m., as the first strains of Chopin's funeral march echoed through the streets, every head within hearing distance was bared.

As the gun carriage emerged from the station, during a brief and impressive pause in the procession, all eyes were centered upon the pall, which covered the coffin.

The silence was most painful. Heads were bent low as the gun carriage slowly moved across the station yard and took up its place in the procession. Immediately behind it rode the king, in a field marshal's uniform.

Emperor William, also attired in a British field marshal's uniform, and the Duke of Connaught, in a general's uniform, rode upon either side of the king.

The uniforms of all three were partly hidden by their overcoats, which were made necessary by the chilliness of the weather.

The king of the Hellenes and the king of Portugal rode immediately after King Edward's and Emperor William's suites. Emperor William rode a white horse. Enormous crowds witnessed the passage of the cortege before Buckingham palace, the London house of the dead queen. High officials were admitted within the railing, while outside stood the weather-worn pensioners of Chelsea, paying their last tribute. At the junction of the Mall and the Marborough house the cortege was viewed by enormous throngs, cadets from Sandhurst and Woolwich and members of the house of lords and house of commons occupied special stands. At the bottom of Piccadilly the boys of the training ship Britannia were gathered.

The solemn, stately progress of the cortege through the park was rendered more impressive by the minute guns of the near-by battery.

Immediately after the company about the coffin, three royal mourners rode abreast, King Edward VII., was the central figure of the three, but no less ostentatious personage was seen in the procession.

A black chapeau, with a plume of white feathers was on his head and a long black cloak was buttoned around him, and hung down over the big, black horse which he was riding. The king's familiar face seemed grave and careworn. He looked straight ahead, apparently at the gun carriage on which was the body of the sovereign whose glory and responsibilities he had inherited. He did not see, or gave no sign of seeing, the long ranks of soldiery hedging back the populace about him, or the windows crowded with black bonneted women, the multitudes of uncovered heads, the purple draperies and the general wreaths everywhere. He passed like a man alone, who neither knew nor thought of the world about him, and the sentiment his presence inspired was only sympathy and pity. The people seemed to see in the king one of themselves, and the deep murmurs which arose here and there carried a note of sorrow and love almost as deep as the expressions which greeted the passage of the coffin of their queen.

Emperor William's Appearance.

Beside King Edward rode Emperor William, his nephew and neighbor. The unique, commanding figure of the German emperor could not for a moment be mistaken. He looked every inch a soldier and the commander of men. His imperial majesty glanced right and left as he rode, and his hand was frequently raised to the red and white feathers hanging over his hat, as he responded to salutes. Emperor William also wore a black cloak over his new British field marshal's uniform, and the splendid white charger beneath him pranced up and down, giving his majesty an opportunity to display fine horsemanship.

To the king's left, rode his brother, the Duke of Connaught, a man of soldiery appearance, almost unnoticed and unrecognized by the people.

No Gripe, Pain

Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

THE CEREMONIES IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Windsor, Feb. 2.—By noon, many notabilities in full uniform had arrived, and the streets were jammed. The scarlet cloaks of the Life Guards, the busbies of the Grenadiers and the helmets of the infantry lined the streets picturesquely. Sand was scattered along the route to prevent the possibility of slipping.

The courtyard of the castle was filled with privileged spectators. Exquisite wreaths were placed outside the chapel walls, and almost covered the steps, up which the coffin was brought. Inside, people in gorgeous uniforms and in deep black were taking up their places. Pages wearing the dress of the George III period, with big lace ruffles, bright red coats and white breeches and stockings, flitted here and there, the court attendants in black and gold were moving about.

St. George's chapel was a magnificent sight, and divided attention with the officials and college of heralds, gorgeous in quaint mantles, tabards and insignia, and the mediaeval-looking yeoman of the guard, carrying their halberds at slope.

There was a slight drizzle during the morning, which served to discourage somewhat the waiting crowds, who had taken their places in the stands, prepared for a long wait. The troops and the police poured in steadily, lining the route and guarding the station. Mild excitement was aroused in the crowd when the beef-eaters from the Tower of London arrived and entered the castle. The officers, in gay court uniform and the Life Guards, with their flowing plumes, galloped through the streets.

One well-dressed woman fell down in the street and was picked up dead, the excitement having killed her before she had had an opportunity to see the pageant.

The chapel choir, the archbishop, the bishops and other clergy met the procession at the west door. From the organ loft, midway of the nave and chapel, came the strains of Mendelssohn's march from "Songs Without Words" in E minor. The strains of the organ died away, and the choir commenced singing softly the sentences for the dead. The solemn cortege proceeded up the nave, which was thronged with the highest and noblest women of England. "Lord, Thou Hast Been Our Refuge," to Felton's setting, was next sung by the choir, which had now taken its place in the transept to the right of the altar.

The coffin rested on a catafalque placed at the steps of the altar. The cross over the communion table was covered with white owers, and the reredos behind was almost concealed with sprays of fern dotted with lilies.

The Bishop of Winchester read the lesson from the XV. Corinthians. "Man that is born of woman" was chanted by the choir to Wesley's music, followed by "Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts." The Dean of Windsor read "I Heard a Voice," and the choir sang the Lord's Prayer to the music composed especially for the dead queen by Gounod. Once more the strains of the choir welled up through the ancient chapel with the singing of "How Blessed Are They That Die," by Tchaikowsky.

The Archbishop of Canterbury read the Collect, and with quavering voice pronounced the benediction. There was a solemn pause, while all heads bowed. A few sobs were heard, and the choir then broke the solemn stillness with the sweet harmony of the "Dresden Amen." Then the loud tones of Norroy King of Arms, William Henry Weldon, proclaimed the dead monarch's title. The anthem, "Blessed Are Our Departed" followed, and the service was concluded by the playing of Beethoven's funeral march by Sir Walter Parrott, organist of St. George's chapel and private organist to the late queen.

The service at St. George's chapel was concluded at 4:10 p. m. The body will lie until tomorrow in the Albert memorial chapel.

AT WINDSOR.

Windsor, Feb. 4.—Hundreds of people poured into Windsor throughout the morning, and by 1 o'clock the long walk was already black with spectators, mostly from the surrounding country, waiting for a last glance at the coffin containing the remains of Queen Victoria. The sun was shining brightly.

The final obsequies promised to be as stately as the initial stages.

The representatives of royal families arrived from London at about 1 o'clock and drove to Windsor Castle.

The streets of the old town were still hung with wreaths, sadly faded since Saturday. The stores were closed during the interment.

The final rites over the dead queen were concluded at 3:30 p. m., and the body was laid to rest in the Frogmore mausoleum.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and others of the royal family attended the services beside the coffin at an early hour this morning.

Dismounted life guardsmen, in their scarlet cloaks, the white plumes of their helmets glistening in the sun, kept the route clear from the castle slope.

From the Albert memorial chapel to the mausoleum, nearly a mile from the great gate of the castle, there is a steep slip of 500 yards, at the bottom of which is the lodge gate and a fence. On the castle side of this were hundreds of ticket holders. On the other side where the long walk commences, the public was massed.

The gun carriage, with the coffin, supported by the late queen's equerries and household, flanked by the same officers were the same as appeared in Saturday's cortege in London.

Following the coffin walked King Edward, the Duke of Connaught, Emperor William, the King of the Belgians, Prince Henry of Prussia and all the other royal personages, including Queen Alexandra and the princesses, with the exception of the few who have already left England. Those present were accompanied by their suites.

The route from the George IV. archway to the gates of the mausoleum was lined with troops under the command of Col. Napier Miller of the First Life Guards.

The coffin was carried into the mausoleum, preceded by the choir and clergy.

The members of the royal family took place on each side of the sarcophagus, the royal household standing in the transept on each side. The rest of the ceremony was private, as the space inside the mausoleum was limited.

The choir sang Sir Arthur Sullivan's anthem, "Yea, Though I Walk," the hymn, "Sleep Thy Last Sleep," and Tennyson's "The Face of Death Is Turned Towards the Sun of Light," set to music by Sir Walter Parrott.

Serious Fire.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 2—Fire early today completely gutted the building at 46-50 Larned street, occupied by the Dreskell-Jupp Paper Co., and before the firemen gained control of it, spread to the plant of the Free Press Printing Co., which suffered extensive damage. The loss is about $200,000.

FOOD IN MEXICO.

American Food, Grape-Nuts, Replaces Native Food.

A gentleman from the City of Mexico, Paul T. Gadsden, writes that himself and some other members of his family could not live comfortably on the ordinary food in Mexico, and after using the native food for some months, finally got into a run down and exhausted condition.

He says: "An American feels most acutely the need in mind and body of some of the invigorating food he has been raised on in the States. Several months ago when I was particularly feeling the need of some change in food, I noticed Grape-Nuts in the window of one of the large grocery stores here, and remembering how, in the States, some little nieces and nephews had grown fat and healthy on it, almost exclusively, I bought two packages, to see if it succeeded as well with grown up people.

"From that day to this it has never been absent from our table. With us, the exhaustion and enervation caused by this climate and the miserable diet, has entirely disappeared, and we are all in most excellent health, vigor and spirits."

Feeds the Hair

Have you ever thought why your hair is falling out? It is because you are starving your hair. If this starvation continues, your hair will continue to fall.

There is one good hair food. It is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It goes right to the roots of the hair and gives them just the food they need. The hair stops falling, becomes healthy, and grows thick and long.

Ayer's Hair Vigor does another thing, also: it always restores color to faded or gray hair.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

A Big Lot of Real Silk and Plush Also Stamped Satin

A Silken Shower from a Necktie Factory.

REMNANTS

FOR CRAZY PATCHWORK.

ART in needle work is on the advance. We know the ladies delight in odd pieces of silk and satin "CRAZY QUILT" making is again in fashion. CLARK & CO. We are sorry we have a large stock of remnants left over from our Bright, handsome, odd-shaped, and pretty colored pieces, accumulated during all SEASONS IN OUR FACTORIES, therefore were enabled to buy them at a low price and they are now bundled up with remnants of many KIND GOODS. We have thousands of pieces of rich and elegant silk, on hand which we are going to give away in a big rush on. Projected at a distance have hard times printing the rules and agreement to put into each package, quite a number of which we print below. We are going to distribute the immense lot RIGHT OFF. Our packages contain a large assortment of the most quality remnants possible, and we can assure you that every piece is perfectly clean, and we will be pleased to have every buyer of these remnants write us and MAKE MONEY DISTRIBUTING THEM. Every piece is a bargain, and we have put them up in packages containing about a pound each, and they are going at a ridiculously low price. Grand Offer. We will send a package of these remnants, containing a large assortment of rich, bright and beautiful stamped satin pieces, ready for handwork or fancy work, for embroidering, as a great bargain, by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents.

Five Skeins Embroidery Silks Free. In order to introduce our Embroidery Silks into every household in the shortest possible time, we will give away absolutely free to every person who sends us 25 cents for a package of remnants, five skeins of our best embroidery silks, in all the desirable shades, and in order to get you to advertise "CRAZY" and the big bargain package our great book, With Eight Full-Page Illustrations, showing how to join edges, etc. Crazy Patch work, or for other ornamental work. Special Stitches are given. Every Stitches are given. Every Stitch in the book illustrated. Every Stitch in the book illustrated. Every Stitch in the book illustrated

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

THE HOUSEWIFE'S PART.

Oh, men, and oh, brothers, and all of you others,
I beg of you pause and listen a bit,
And I'll tell without altering any of it,
The tale of the housewife's part.

Mixing and fixing,
Brewing and stewing,
Basting and tasting,
Lifting and sifting,
Stoning and boning,
Toasting and roasting,
Kneading and seeding,
Straining and draining,
Poking and soaking,
Choosing and using,
Reasoning and seasoning,
Paring and sharing—
This is the housewife's part.

Filling and spilling,
Pounding and sounding,
Creaming and steaming,
Skimming and trimming,
Mopping and chopping,
Coring and poring,
Shelling and smelling,
Grinding and minding,
Firing and tiring,
Carving and serving,
This is the housewife's part.

Oiling and boiling and broiling,
Buying and trying and frying,
Burning and turning and churning,
Pricing and icing and slicing,
Hashing and mashing and splashing,
Scanning and planning and canning,
Greasing and squeezing and freezing—
This is the housewife's part.

Aching and baking and making and shaking,
Beating and heating and seating and treating,
Oh, men, and oh, brothers, and all of you others—
Do you envy the housewife's part?
—Chicago Journal.

What are We Going To Do About It?

A question which seems to be greatly agitating the public mind, at least its feminine portion, is the unsolved riddle of domestic service. Brave men and true, also find it necessary to consider this perplexing proposition when their comfort is attacked, and they discover themselves turning out in the gray dawn of bleak and chilly morning to attend to the matter of fires, the milkman, and other knights of the cuisine. The breakfast hour—that time of savage instincts—is overshadowed by an irregularity of arrangement, a pallid, care-worn face behind the coffee cups, and a laboriously concealed ill-temper that threatens to rise and do battle unless treated with the gentlest consideration.

"What is home without a mother," is changed in these days to "What is home without a hired girl?" The answer to that is easy. It is a howling wilderness of woe, from which the "men folks" flee to down town restaurants, and the women partake solemnly and sparingly of tea and toast from off the kitchen table. Oh, for the good old days when "maids" were known as "help," and lived up to their title. "Help," that is a beautiful word. It is a word which brings visions of deft-handed, swift-footed Phyllises, rosy of cheek, smooth of hair, wholesome, healthy lassies garbed in clean cotton gowns with no frills, and topped off with spotless aprons as white as the driven snow. Where are they now? Where are the flowers of summer? We travel from Maine to Georgia, figuratively speaking, in search of these treasures and still the cry ascends, "All is barren!"

It is human nature to be unappreciative of blessings. We accept comfort as our royal prerogative, and seldom consider that it is the goddess of the kitchen who keeps the mainspring of the household well oiled and whirling, till she "ups and leaves," then we learn the meaning of the life strenuous.

Perhaps the following little fable may illustrate certain phases of the situation. There once was a Lady in search of a Girl. She advertised in a Paper. She wanted a Maid who could Cook without Teaching; who would not Break dishes; who was always Good tempered; who stayed home Nights and did not have beaux. She wanted the Earth. A Girl happened to Call who Agreed to all of these Things. She was a Large person. She was Strong of Muscle. She broke Several dishes. She "spoke Sarcastic" when there was Company. She could not Cook. She had a beau who came Every night and Sunday. He oiled his Hair and left Spots on the kitchen Wall. The Lady got Mad. She told the Girl to take her Clothes and Go. Now the Lady is doing her own Work.

Without doubt there are many parallel cases to this, but there is always a reverse side to every question. Girls go into factories and stores and live on starvation wages for sweet liberty's sake. Their evenings are their own, and after business hours are over they can enjoy their time of freedom as pleases their own will. We have not heard lately from the Chicago housekeeper who inaugurated the eight-hour system. We have not heard from those venturesome women, who, in desperation, have employed young men in place of the conventional maid servant. The masculine element of China and Japan are highly recommended for domestic service, but the "Japs" are a progressive people and too likely to combine the study of jurisprudence with the task of washing the dishes. As for Chinamen—well they are so stealthy and silent that one shivers in constant expectation of treachery while the Mongolian lingers under the home roof-tree.

In Boston is an establishment which claims to be solving the help problem. They have been working on the solution in this training school for some 24 years, and from the crudest immigrant material produce paragons of housemaids, cooks and laundresses. That is all right for Boston. There must be happy homes in the Hub's vicinity, but we, of the less fortunate west are still involved in a continual struggle with incompetence, impertinence and indifference.

Then, too, there is an English gentleman, with the good of mankind at his heart, who is taking a hand in this serious question. In fact, he has written a book elucidating his original idea, incorporating it in the form of fiction, in order that it may reach all sorts and conditions of people. It is his plan to organize young women into a military company; to dress them in uniform, and to have them live in barracks, which will also be intelligence offices. Here they are to be instructed in their profession. Some may cavil at the name "profession," but from its importance it should be dignified by that title and the stigma of "servant" removed.

Just what the women who hire are expected to do to further the desired era of "housekeeping made easy" is not stated by the English originator, but the present condition of affairs indicates that there is something wrong somewhere. The blame may be equally divided between mistress and maid, and until there is a radical reform, kitchens will continue to be cold and deserted, housekeeping a makeshift, and the newspaper columns bristling with legends running in this wise: "Girl wanted; no washing; only two in the family; the housecleaning and scrubbing done outside."

But what are we going to do about it?

ELIZABETH AYRES.

THE COZY CORNER

"Washington Mist," sends these little verses which will be appreciated by all mothers:

There's music in the murmur
Of the gentle summer breeze,
And in the sad and mournful sighing
Of the wind among the trees.

There is music in the falling
Of the snow, so pure and white,
And in the cold and solemn stillness
Of a starry winter night.

There is music in the singing
Of the birds, at break of dawn,
There is music in the twilight
When the summer day is gone.

But to me the sweetest music
And the crown of earthly joy,
Is in the laughing, prattling voice
Of our precious baby-boy.

"Jeffry," after a long absence, begins the century aright by visiting his Cozy Corner friends. He will always find the latch string in evidence:

If Miss Bouton will hang the latch-string out, I will come in for a little chat. "Grandmother," and others, having started the subject of the duty of husbands and wives, I will fall into line and give some of my ideas on that most important subject.

I think that a womanly woman and a manly man who love each other, can always get along happily in married life, and make for themselves a congenial home which to them will be a heaven upon earth. Unfortunately all women are not womanly, nor all men manly, and with those who belong to this class, there will be family jars to vary the monotony of life in all stations of society, among the rich as well as the poor, the educated and the ignorant.

Criminal statistics indicate that in the majority of cases women are not so much to blame for the unhappy homes as the men, for, while they are not all of them angels, they are generally honest, pure, upright and law-abiding.

A large per cent of family trouble is caused by the indulgence of men in intoxicating liquor, a crime from which women are comparatively free. Occasionally we find a "Xanthippe" among the dear creatures, but there is most always a "Socrates" who can live with her comfortably, if not happily.

Of husbands there are some who are good enough for any woman, and again there are others who are mean, selfish and tyrannical, who have no right ever to ask a woman to marry them; and yet girls will do so, even when they know a man is intemperate, in the hopes of reforming him. Girls who read The Blade don't believe that you can ever accomplish such a thing; a man who will not let liquor alone, who will not be generous and kind to others because he knows it is right, will not "reform" to any great extent after he is married. You would be much more contented and wiser to remain single all your lives, even at the risk of being called "old maids." I know some "old maids" who are the very salt of the earth and worth a dozen of miserable wives.

As to the question of money, I hold that a woman who keeps the home in comfort, while by her culinary skill transforms the raw material into wholesome, health-giving food, who bears and brings up the children, is quite as much an "earner" and entitled to fully half (if not more) of all the money that the man brings in by his work, and she ought not to be expected to tell what she spent it for, any more than her husband.

Mutual confidence and equal rights in all things should be the motto of every household, and this would make more appropriate those we often see of "God Bless Our Happy Home" and "Home, Sweet Home."

"Jeffry's" communication is to be commended, both for its sensible thought and excellent expression.

"Old Subscriber" differs with H. M. Vance and places a great responsibility upon the milliners of the country:

I come once more to speak a word for those who cannot speak for themselves. I think it is mean and cruel for H. M. Vance, or any one else, to advise farmers to kill the birds; they already do too much of that for their own good. I read of a man who was familiar with their habits, who said that though the cat birds sometimes made a disagreeable noise, he had heard them sing very sweetly at times. The Blue Jay is not a singer, but he is good to look upon, and it is pleasant to see him around when all others, but the snow birds, are gone. If he does take what we consider our property, he only takes what he needs for food and we all claim a right to do that.

I had a German neighbor once who kept many hens and the Jays would come and eat with them when he fed them corn. In answer to the complaints of his wife, he would say: "Let them eat; they have as good right as the hens, and it is better for them to eat corn than chickens."

God made these birds for some good purpose, and though it may be that they destroy some others, I think the chief cause of the disappearance of our songsters is the fashion our vain, silly women have of trimming their hats with feathers, breasts of birds, etc. Every milliner who keeps these trimmings for sale ought to be fined, and that would do more towards stopping the slaughter of the innocents than to kill the Jays and Cat birds. I can most heartily approve of these lines by the Scottish poet, Burns:

"Inhuman man! Curse on thy barbarous art,
And blasted be thy murder aiming eye.
May never pity soothe thee with a sigh
Nor ever pleasure glad thy cruel heart."

"Sufferer" writes that she is subject to severe attacks of sick-headache, from which she suffers for hours, and asks if there is any cure for them.

Sometimes the juice of half a lemon in a teacupful of strong coffee, without sugar or cream, will bring quick relief. As these headaches are nearly always caused by a torpid liver, they will frequently be permanently cured by the simple treatment of drinking half a glass of hot water, in which the juice of a lemon has been squeezed, every morning and night. This should be taken before eating in the morning and the last thing at night.

Miss Frona Lake would like to have the directions for making "Crystal" and "Feather" work, given in The Blade.

DRESS AND HOUSE DECORATIONS

At the present time there is nothing more favored for mural decorations, and for ornaments for high shelves than masks and casts. These can be bought in plain plaster, for a very small sum, and can be toned to any desired shade by the artistic hand of the owner. "Maud L. New York," tells how this toning is done:

The toning of casts and masks is done by applying a solution of paraffin in turpentine, with a brush. If you wish a shade of yellow, add to the paraffin a little ochre until the desired shade is obtained; a little burnt umber will give a darker shade, but to produce an exact copy of ivory mix beeswax with turpentine until it is thin enough to apply with a soft brush. When dry, polish with a flannel cloth.

Whatever you do in the way of decoration, do not drape a cast with silk. If you wish, you can hang a silk or velvet curtain as a background for a statue, but the fashion of draping bits of silk about them is in exceedingly bad taste.

There has never been such a demand for home-made laces for dress garniture as now, and among the favorite designs is a huge butterfly which can be used in many ways. If these are made of black silk braid and "A" twist, they can be worn over a light gown with a decidedly beautiful effect. The butterflies may be jewelled, shaded for instance in blue with topaz eyes, or, made of point lace braids, jewelled in pearls and turquoises.

On a bolero if one butterfly is placed on the back, one on each front and one resting lightly on each shoulder, the effect is very charming.

Bow knots of lace are also very effective as trimming, especially when applique with very tiny stitches to a black gown, the material then being cut away under the bow and replaced by a colored silk. In this way a plain dress can be made to have the appearance of a very elaborate garment.

Old embroideries, such as the collars, cuffs, capes, etc., that were in vogue fifty years or more ago, are utilized in decorations by cutting out the leaves and flowers and sewing them to other material with very close and fine stitches. Unless, however, these articles are beyond all wear in their present condition, do not think of such mutilation, as they are almost priceless in value now, and will grow more so as the years pass away.

SOME USEFUL HINTS.

If you have a window with an unpleasant outlook, frost the glass by covering it with a solution of Epsom salts and vinegar; apply with a brush and when dry go over it with white varnish. Or work a little putty till quite soft with oil, tie it up in a thin, cheese-cloth bag, and dab the glass with it till the surface is entirely covered. If desired, a pattern like a stencil plate can be cut from paper and pasted on the glass before applying the putty and afterward removed. Either way will exclude the view, but not the light.

When a valuable rug begins to show signs of wear, sew it on a mat of strong burlap, or denim, taking care that the lining does not show at the edges, and tack it together at intervals. It will give the rug a new lease of usefulness.

Hot lemonade, with glycerine substituted for sugar, will be an almost certain cure for an ordinary cold. Put a lemon in a moderate oven until it is baked through. It will then be soft and full of juice. Remove a slice from one end and add sugar or honey to make a thick syrup and take a teaspoonful while warm every few minutes and hoarseness will be banished.

It is stated by "One who has tried it" that bread-crumbs soaked in lemon juice and bound upon a corn for three nights in succession will remove the most obstinate case, and that rubbing tender feet with a slice of lemon will relieve pain; if salt is applied with the lemon it will cure a chilblain.

To oil a floor, use boiled linseed oil with one-third turpentine. Apply while very hot with a small mop of flannel cloth, rubbing it well into the boards.

FEBRUARY.

February—hush, the violets,
Stirring in their dreams!
And a something like to heart-beats
In the death-white streams!

Fleecy clouds in nearest heaven
Secrets in the air,
Whispers in the sunny tree-tops,
Prophecy or prayer.

Something waking in the human
Seemeth part of this;
Like the sudden thrill in answer
To a lover's kiss.

Uninterpreted, the kinship
'Twixt the quickening cool
And the dust that shrines the spirit
Stamped with seal of God!
—E. C. Tompkins, in Frank Leslie's.

DO YOU BATHE YOUR EYEGLASSES?

"You don't need new glasses, but your glasses do need a bath," said a Broadway optician to a customer, who seemed greatly surprised at the remark.

"I know you wipe them frequently," continued the optician, "but that doesn't answer the purpose. They need a bath as often as you do and they don't get it. I can see that from an examination. They have been wiped and wiped, and the clinging dirt has been partly removed, while some of it has simply been moved about and piled on older deposits. Give them a gentle bath once in a while with warm water and a little soap, scrubbing them with a brush and afterward rinsing and drying them. Then you won't think you are losing your sight quite so rapidly.

"Your glasses show a fine film of dirt two or three layers thick that no amount of simple rubbing will remove. Nothing will take this off so well as clear warm water. Don't be satisfied because you think they are clean, but put them through a bath and make sure of it.

"Few people realize the importance of keeping their spectacles and eyeglasses perfectly clean, and in their ignorance think there is something the matter with their glasses or with their vision.—World.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

WHAT DO I CARE?

What do I care for greatness,
What do I care for a name,
What joy is there in this world of care,
Or the world's applause, or fame?

The applause may cease in a moment
Or turn to a hiss, as well,
Who will go up, or who will go down
In life's see-saw, who can tell?

The higher you rise the harder you fall,
When swept from the top of fame's pinnacled wall.
So in contentment and peace my life I would live,
Not craving the bauble that fame only can give.
—Henrietta.

Last week Miss Prudence was just a bit discouraged. Not that she doubted the good intentions of her girls and boys, but she feared that other interests were making them forgetful of the M. G. R. To-day she has reason to feel otherwise, as she has letters from two of the seniors and applications for membership from others. Her courage has revived and she is ready to prophecy that before all of the absentees will return; the Merry-Go-Round will be resplendent in a new coat of paint, with a "full band" to help, its circle will be the pleasantest possible place for our young people to meet and spend a pleasant hour each week.

All will be glad to hear from our "New England Girl" again and will sympathize with her in the sorrow she has experienced since we enjoyed her last visit:

No. "Little Jane," "New England Girl" was not joking when she promised to come back to the M. G. R. When she made that assertion she thought she saw her way clear to do as she intended, but alas! we never knew what the future may have in store. About the time that promise was made, "New England Girl's" only sister, who seemed to be rapidly recovering from a long and tedious illness, had a relapse from which she never recovered, but went to her heavenly home after two years of patient suffering. So you see, my friends, my absence has not been caused by any lack of interest as some of you may have supposed, but because I found my duty elsewhere.

Although the poem studies did not have any attraction for me, yet I never lost my interest in the M. G. R. nor do I think I ever shall. I am so glad to see the older members returning to the fold and hope all will do so before long.

Where are "Peggy Shaw," "Lapsus Calemi," "Jada," "Em T. Head," and—oh, I must name them all—who used to meet with us? To be sure I used to make fun of our "Raven," but I cannot now think of anything I would rather hear than a few of his croaks.

"Fairy Flora," you and "Egyptian Friend" used to be with us occasionally, what has become of you? Let us know.

"Missie," and Ohio girl, sends what she calls a "solution":

I am not a Sherlock Holmes and was never very good at guessing anything correctly, but believe I know why Zack Stubbs, John, Jr., and the other boys do not write to the M. G. R. They like to be teased! That is it. Having read that:

Absence makes the heart grow fonder, they probably think by remaining away we will appreciate them more and urge them to return. Men and boys are so vain.

If I were an artist like "New England Girl," I would send them such a picture of the loneliness of the "great majority" of the Merry-Go-Rounds (which is the girls) that they could no longer resist, but would just flock in begging admission. There is, however, another side to this: If they wait too long, they may be forgotten when they decide to come and then consider their feelings!

Poor "Oregon Bach"! He is truly an object for sympathy.

"A little nonsense now and then, is relished by the wisest men." There are three other departments of The Blade where we can go for hard, cold facts, so I think the Merry-Go-Round should be for nonsense and a good time talking to each other.

Miss Prudence will insist that we ought to write "something of general interest," something that will please all. Not even Bryan or McKinley were able to do that, and if I could please just one M. G. R. girl as much as some of them have pleased me, I should be satisfied. But, alas! listen to my luck: I was about to send a crude (but honest) proposal for Miss Prudence to forward to "New England Girl," and later, one to "Bonnie Burnie," when in each instance, came the news of their weddings. I am now about to fall in love with the Chaperone, but feel sure that in the next paper I shall hear that she is married, or at least spoken for by some other man and another piece will be broken from my too susceptible heart.

Another new member rejoices in the euphonious, and not uncommon, name of "John Smith." He, too, thinks he has made a discovery:

Just as I expected. While the M. G. R. was prosperous and flourishing the girls took to themselves all of the credit and as good as told us that boys were of not much consequence, anyway. But when it began to slow up and the wheels have almost ceased to "go round," they, in looking helplessly about for the reason suddenly discovered it was because we were missing, and now are correspondingly beseeching us to come back and—they don't exactly say "help push,"—but that is just what they mean.

It is not to be expected that they will ever own it is so, but they realize that it will not be a really good Merry-Go-Round, if we don't assist.

But then we do not mind a little thing like a lack of appreciation—we are accustomed to it—so come on, boys, and help start the wheels again. I could almost do it alone if Green Mountain Boy would get off and help, but if he won't, we will have to push him around with it.

As it is now time for my daily cigar I must say good bye, as I do not suppose I should be allowed to smoke, even on the best Havans, within these sacred precincts.

"Jennie Whaley" writes thus: I have been very negligent about my duty in attending the M. G. R. meetings, but I have tried all of the time to keep the spirit of the motto in my daily life. I

"Deem it not an idle thing
A pleasant word to speak.
The face you wear, the thoughts you bring,
A heart may heal, or break."

"Bachelor Henry" will be welcome, but he should write his letters with ink in order that they may be used.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For November.
ILLI NOIS.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was a poet and essayist born in London, October 19th, 1781; was educated at Christ's Hospital, and first attracted attention as a literary and dramatic critic on the Examiner, becoming joint editor of the same paper when he was but 24 years old. He was liberal in his politics, and for an article referring to the Prince of Wales as "a fat Adonis of fifty," he was sentenced to pay a fine of 500 pounds, and to be imprisoned for two years. He twined the prison bars with flowers, and received his friends in jail with all the gay spirits he possessed when at liberty. On his release, he published a poem which he had written during his confinement, which gave him a place among the poets of the day. In 1847, he received from the crown a pension of 200 pounds. He died, August 28, 1850, at Highgate.

ILLI NOIS.

2—PRINTERS' PI.

"Orf a soyb lilw, ei het swind will,
Nad teh stugthoh fe hoytu, rea goln nogl shotguth."

ALI BABA.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man had $100 which he divided into two parts. He loaned the first part for 8 months, 12 days, at 8 per cent, and the second part for 8 months, 21 days, at 6 per cent. The interest on the two parts was equal. How large was each part?

OSCAR JOHNSON.

4—PEDRO PUZZLE.

X X X X X X X X
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U. L. square: clear, the second part in music, an article, an ancient city.
R. square: a servant, a vision of dead or metal, a slight depression caused by a blow.
C. square: one of Tennyson's heroines in "Idylls of the King," part of the face, land surrounded by water, a beautiful animal.
L. L. square: a precious metal, a song, a deceiver, a girl's name.
R. L. square: present, a single thing, a wild animal, a volcano.

BELLE.

5—QUERY.

By whom when and on what occasion was the following paragraph—"Oh Liberty spoken? "O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name."

W. P. E.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"It takes a soul
To move a body; it takes a high-souled man
To move the masses, even to a cleaner sty."

W. T. OREGON.

Answers to Puzzles of January 10.

1—John Tyler.
2—Words forming hour-glass: project, plate, end, U, fan, merit, New Year, Central, January.
Length, 6 2-3 ft.; breadth, 2 1-3 ft. (See Chat.)
4—Cozy Corner.
5—Tithes is the name applied to the tenth part of the produce of land, which was originally set apart for the support of the clergy, and for other religious uses, physical reasons having been given for the selection of a tenth, rather than any other fraction. It passed as an early day from the Jewish to the Christian church, and traces of a like appropriation are found in most religions. It was first introduced into England by Offa, king of Mercia, at the close of the Eighth century. At first every body was compelled to pay tithes, though it was optional with them as to which church should be benefited; but by a decretal of Pope Innocent III., addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1200, all were required to pay tithes to the clergy of their respective parishes, and this is still the custom in England.

Canning wrote:

The spider's most attenuated thread
Is cord, is cable, to man's tender tie
On earthly bliss; it breaks at every breeze.

Chat.

Owing to the accident which prevented a recent number of the column from being set up, the correspondence has accumulated to such an extent, that the solution of W. P. E.'s problem cannot be given this week. Any one wishing it, can have a certified copy by sending a stamped self-addressed envelope to the editor of the column, care of The Blade.

Correct solutions were received from W. P. E., Mr. "Ol Dan Tucker," A. J. Rowland, Bill Nods, Blue Eyes, and Marley Crawford.

W. P. E. and Mr. are in a position to condole with each other, both having been on intimate terms with the common enemy, La Grippe.

L. C. Street, I am sorry you lost the paper. As I remember your solutions were properly stated, but you failed to agree with the authors of the arithmetical problems you answered in your last letter.

A. J. Rowland, you will be heartily welcomed, whatever you may do.

Bill Nods, your criticisms were correct from your standpoint, but the last "jumping up" was from the entire record of the year, and was "right."

Dan Tucker, much obliged for the "Chips," send some more. In answer to your question, the time is 4:30.

"As your letters are sometimes mislaid, they do not reach the Schoolmistress column too late to be put in one week and therefore have to lay over until the next.

2—Address Our Wonder Column, Toledo Blade, Toledo, O.

3—The puzzler sending in the most correct solutions during the month is entitled to the honor of being Banner Puzzler, and having his or her name at the head of the column for four weeks.

4—Arithmetical problems count 2, queries and quotations count 5 each, other puzzles count 1.

5—The answers to two lists of puzzles may be sent in at once, provided as you say, they are received before the answers have been published.

As the Column is made up two weeks in advance of the date of publication, the Examership cannot be announced until the second week in the following month. In order that all solutions received during the previous month may be credited.

What They Used To Do:

No. 2—AN AVERTED TRAGEDY.

It was in the early spring when the ground flowers first began to thrust their green spears through the dark, rich loam, that Alice and Lou were always attacked with the fever for gardening. There was one corner in Alice's yard where white violets grew. It was a corner that the sunshine seemed to love, and almost before the snows had melted, its warm rays had kissed into bloom the pearly buds and blossoms. They had a fragrance quite out of proportion to their size, and the discovery of these wee, modest posies was a signal for the girls to seek their garden tools and to begin their farming.

It was a strange idea, but the fancy of the young tillers of the soil invariably turned to onions. Just why they felt the necessity for cultivating this aromatic bulb is a mystery, unless it was because they were fired by the example of a remarkable heroine in a book of fiction. This was a story that they were fond of reading. It told about a little girl who became the sole support of an invalid mother. The way she made their living was by onion raising. She cultivated them in a tiny plot of ground, where they seemed to grow faster than Jack's beanstalk, their numbers increasing in proportion. They were of such large size and excellence that it was not long before people came from far and near to purchase the succulent vegetable, and their grower's fame spread throughout the country. She dressed her mother in silks and laces, built a new house, furnished it with luxury, and at the close of the thrilling romance, indications pointed towards a journey to Europe. This era of prosperity, came from an humble root, consequently, it was not surprising that Alice and Lou desired to follow in the footsteps of the prodigy.

It is true their circumstances were somewhat different, but they had such vivid imaginations they could believe themselves anything, from royal queens to starving beggars.

The beginning of their task was marked with enormous energy. They dug and hoed and raked, making holes big enough to conceal a store of treasures. When their excitement flagged, they stimulated themselves with earnest conversations regarding the necessity of their labors.

"Mamma is just dying for a new silk dress," Lou announced, with great dignity. "I think I'll get a green one with white lace for ruffles," she continued, struggling with a buried stone that obstinately refused to come to the surface.

Alice nodded gravely.

"We need a new parlor carpet, awful," she declared. "I'm positively ashamed to have callers see the holes in ours."

This was a flight of fiction, but it answered every purpose.

The supply of onions belonging to their families was mysteriously exhausted every season when planting time arrived. Lou brought her portion to the scene of action in a basket. Alice's was conveyed, with great secrecy, from the precincts of the cellar. Sometimes they planted the sprouts; again they dropped in the bulbs just as nature made them, or, by way of variety, they cut them into slices. This operation was marked by many and bitter tears, but the girls thoroughly enjoyed these "weeps," for they pictured themselves interesting actors at the burial of some dearly beloved relative.

"How can we live without her?" Alice sobbed, carefully placing a slice of onion in its allotted hollow.

"Fashioned so slenderly, young and so fair," Lou mourned, wiping her streaming eyes with a grimy hand that left its black trail down her cheek.

Somewhere she had read those lines and she considered them appropriate to the touching circumstances.

After the seeds of future riches were sown, the earth was restored to its original position, packed down as solidly as possible, and beaten flat with a shovel. Then grief was immediately forgotten, and only mud-stained faces remained as evidence of their recent sorrow. Strange to say, by some freak of nature, the progeny of those deeply buried bulbs pricked their way through the soil to the light of day. They were watched and watered and almost killed with kindness, but in spite of this too devoted attention, they struggled into the semblance of a vegetable. At this point of their culture, the girls invariably took their commercial value and pulled them from their bed, gave a tea party and—ate up the crop.

On one of these festive occasions, the which came very near to being a tragedy was enacted. There was a third little girl who sometimes joined in the frolics of the "ponies." She was a rather timid child, frequently ailing, and kept in cotton-wool by her fond mother. Now and then she escaped the watchful parental eyes and joined, with a half-frightened, though wholly fascinated delight, in the pranks of her energetic young comrades.

"Let's have a tea party and invite Katie," Alice suggested one morning, after their garden had been inspected and enough green shoots discovered to suffice for their annual celebration.

Forthwith they hied them to the home of Katie. They were cautious in their methods of approach and walked carelessly by the dwelling, seemingly without special purpose. By good or bad fortune, the one they sought happened to be at the window. A quick motion of a hand, and a significant nod of the head were enough to convey the invitation. This important task performed the girls continued on their way until the house was passed. Once out of sight they threw discretion to the winds, and broke into their usual rapid pace, soon returning to the place of the coming festivities. Katie quickly followed, breathless with running, and hugging herself in glee over the prospect of her pleasure.

"I'll be Pa. Lou, you be Ma, and Katie is the baby," Alice directed, when the feast was spread and they prepared to seat themselves around the box serving for a table.

Katie looked somewhat alarmed at this edict. She knew what it portended. At other times when playing this part, she had been subjected to such severe discipline that she had been reduced to a pained and fearful condition.

"Will you promise not to slap me?" she questioned, hesitating before accepting the proposition.

But that time Alice had imaginary glasses on her nose and looked over them sternly.

"If you will be a good child," she said conditionally, in a deep voice, taking her place at the head of the board.

Lou sat at the foot, pouring phantom tea into non-existing cups, which she passed around with elaborate, pantomimic ceremony. The meal progressed peacefully. Kate received only a few slight corrections, and these were painless. The bread and butter, onions and salt disappeared rapidly. Alice, living up to her masculine dignity, discoursed learnedly about the weather and the farming prospects of the coming season. Suddenly Lou threw back her hands with a horrified gesture. "There," she said, "Katie is invited to a party this afternoon, and how can she go with her breath smelling of onions? We are simply disgraced."

"I ain't, neither," Kate protested.

"Yes, you are," her assumed mother answered severely. Then forgetting her role for a moment, she said to the rebellious guest: "Just 'tend you are Katie, and begin to holler."

"The baby" immediately obeyed the request and opened her mouth, wailing dismally.

"There, there!" Alice remarked soothingly, in her most masculine tones. "Papa is a doctor; he'll fix it all right."

This sudden transition from father to physician bewildered the less imaginative Kate. Lou was equal to the emergency.

"Oh, Doctor, what can you do for her?" she inquired anxiously.

"I" looked wisely thoughtful.

"I'll have to go to the drug store," she said at length, and departed with long strides in the direction of the house.

Presently she returned with a bottle. Its label was marked "Ammonia" and its side a gruesome sign of the skull and crossbones.

"Here, take this," she commanded, removing the cork and holding the opening to the unfortunate's lips. "Ammonia will cure the onion smell," she stated with authority. "Here, take it quick."

Kate resisted vigorously, gasping and coughing with the pungent odor. At length her natural submission prevailed, and she resignedly took a small swallow. Oh, then, what a wail was there, my countrymen! Fortunately, the drug had been freely diluted with water until the danger line was passed, but it was strong enough to burn the child's throat a little, and Katie, more frightened than hurt, threw herself on the ground screaming, as if in agony. The culprits were really alarmed and ran for assistance. Alice's mother came hurriedly, bringing soothing remedies, which she gave to the abused victim. Katie was speedily convalescent, but at this moment her doting parent, who had been hastily summoned, arrived on the scene in wild agitation.

Alice and Lou were not particularly delighted to see her, and the necessary explanations were embarrassing. What she said to the penitent offenders is too harrowing for repetition, but it is sufficient to state, though Katie freely and smilingly forgave them, that for some time to come they were wiser and sadder young women.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

YOUNG TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

HELEN KELLER AND HER TEACHER.

Some very interesting facts regarding the wonderful process of educating the blind mute, Helen Keller, carried on by her teacher, Miss Annie M. Sullivan, have been lately published in The Little Chronicle. The following is a part of a recent article:

One day, ten years ago, the blind girl said to Miss Sullivan, spelling the words out on her fingers in her teacher's hand: "Why can I not speak? I would like to learn?" Miss Sullivan went to Miss Fuller in Newton Lower Falls, near Boston. Miss Fuller is the first woman in the world to teach lip reading and speaking for the dumb, and Miss Sullivan learned her method. First Helen was taught the anatomy of the mouth and the vocal parts of the throat, by putting her fingers in Miss Sullivan's mouth and feeling the position of the tongue, teeth and lips when certain sounds were made. Next she was told to put her fingers in her own mouth and note the position of her tongue, teeth and lips when she made certain sounds. As, for instance, T, D and O. After she had learned to pronounce these letters and a few others, she was taught the alphabet, and after this she progressed rapidly, because from saying her letters to the forming of whole words was comparatively easy.

Next she was taught to "listen." Taking Helen's forefinger and placing it across her (Miss Sullivan's) lips, and the thumb under the chin, Helen learned to interpret, first, simple sounds, and then whole words, by noting the movements of the lips and chin. Miss Keller can now carry on an intelligent conversation with anyone by placing her finger and thumb on the speaker's lips and chin. Her own speech is entirely plain and in an ordinary tone.

The blind girl and her teacher are inseparable, and the deep love and sympathy which exists between them is one of the great secrets of Miss Sullivan's success in teaching and Helen in learning. They work, eat and sleep together, and enjoy their recreations in one another's company. In the summer, Helen rides on a tandem bicycle. She loves flowers and out-of-door life and enjoys perfect health. She dances gracefully, and sews, knits and does fancy work with skill. At a game of chess, she is quite a formidable antagonist.

Naturally, she has the keenest sympathy for the unfortunate, and a pathetic story always moves her to tears. Some time ago she lost a dog of which she was very fond, but when a friend gave her money to buy another one she turned it over to Miss Sullivan and asked that it be used for a poor little boy named Tommy Stringer, who is deaf, dumb and blind and is now in the Perkins school in Boston.

Here is her own description of her first visit to the ocean, written when she was less than 14 years old:

"Suddenly we stopped, and I knew without being told, that the sea was at my feet. I knew, too, it was immense! awful! and for a moment some of the sunshine seemed to have gone out of the day. But I do not think I was afraid, for later, when I had put on my bathing suit, and the little waves ran up on the beach and kissed my feet, I shouted for joy and plunged fearlessly into the surf. But, unfortunately, I struck my foot on a rock, and fell forward into the cold water! Then a strange, fearful sense of danger terrified me. The salt water filled my eyes and took away my breath, and a great wave threw me up on the beach as easily as if I had been a pebble. For several days after that I was very timid, and could hardly be persuaded to go into the water at all, but by degrees my courage returned, and almost before the summer was over I thought it the greatest fun to be tossed about by the sea waves."

Cures Consumption

A New and Wonderfully Successful Method of Curing Coughs, Colds, Lagrippe, Weak Lungs and All Affections of the Bronchial Tubes.

A Free Trial Package of this Remarkable Home Cure will Be Mailed to All Who Write, so Sufferers May Experience the Feeling of Warmth and Restored Vitality—Write To-Day.

Anyone who has weak lungs, coughs, cold feet, pains in the chest and across the back, or any of the numerous affections of the bronchial tubes should at once write for a free trial package of a new and wonderful method that has completely revolutionized the treatment of consumption. The Doctor, who is an eminent authority upon this subject, has perfected a system for the masses, a home cure for people who cannot afford the expense of travel. The particularly valuable feature of his method is to break up congestion and restore a harmony of warmth and circulation of blood all over the body. He will send by mail prepaid to all who apply, a trial treatment as an evidence of the marvelous power of his system to restore vitality and cure all affections of the lungs.

Do not be backward about writing. There is no question but what a lack of circulation is responsible for nine-tenths of all lung trouble. The cold travels through the body unsettles the temperature in the lungs and breathing apparatus and eventually causes consumption. Use the Doctor's new treatment a few days and you will be everlastingly convinced that he has solved the problem of curing consumption and all lung affections.

Do not let skepticism get the better of you. Consider the fact that if the Doctor has, as he claims, discovered something of marvelous value, contributing a world of comfort to sick people, by all means try it, since it costs you nothing. Write today. Address Davis Medical Co., 63 First National Bank Building, Fort Wayne, Ind.

JOHN MARSHALL.

He Became Chief Justice a Century Ago--The Celebration.

Washington, Feb. 4.—John Marshall, of Virginia, was installed as chief justice of the United States 100 years ago to-day, and at 10 o'clock this morning the centennial anniversary of that event was commemorated with impressive ceremonies in the hall of representatives at the capitol.

The program arranged by the joint committee of Congress and William Wirt Howe, of New Orleans, president of the American Bar association, was simple and dignified as became the life of the great jurist. The President and his cabinet, the members of the supreme court, the members of the senate and house, the diplomatic corps and members of the District Bar association attended as invited guests. Many other distinguished persons were in the galleries, which were reserved for those holding cards of admission.

Although the various official bodies entered the hall together, they were not announced, as on a formal occasion. President McKinley and the members of his cabinet were the last to arrive. The entire assemblage rose and remained

CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL.

standing until they had seated themselves. Representative Balzell, of Pennsylvania, called the assemblage to order. He stated briefly the action of Congress in providing for the ceremonies and the selection of Chief Justice Fuller as presiding officer. The chief justice, in his judicial robes, was escorted to the chair by Representatives Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Richardson, of Tennessee. Rev. Dr. William Strother Jones, of Trenton, N. J., great grandson of John Marshall, invoked the Divine blessing. The chief justice, in introducing Hon. Wayne McVeagh, who was to deliver the oration, paid an eloquent tribute to the great work of Marshall, which evoked hearty applause from the assemblage. The chief justice of the supreme court, Mr. Fuller, then addressed the assemblage.

Chief Justice Fuller's address was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of his predecessor's career as an expounder of the federal constitution.

He referred briefly to the judicial work of the earlier days of the nation's history, and then presented the task which lay before Marshall when he assumed the duties of the chief magistrate of the land.

The people, in establishing their future government, had assigned to the different departments their respective powers, and prescribed certain limits not to be transcended, and that those limits might not be mistaken or disregarded, the fundamental law was written. And as the chief justice observed, "To what purpose are powers limited, and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing, if these limits may at any time be passed by those intended to be restrained?"

He quoted Chief Justice Marshall's famous utterances to the effect that the constitution must be interpreted by its intension, and said of his words in that connection: "These were apparently plain legal rules of construction, yet in their application is to be found the basis of the national fabric; the seed of the national growth; the vindication of a written form of government; and, simple as they now appear to be, their successful application then required the highest judicial qualities."

In closing, Chief Justice Fuller said: "And so the great chief justice, reconciling the jealousy of freedom with the independence of the judiciary for a third of a century pursued his stately way establishing in the accomplishment of the work given him to do, those sure and solid principles of government on which our constitutional system rests.

"The nation has entered into his labors, and may well bear witness, as it does to-day to the immortality of the fame of this 'sweet and virtuous soul' whose powers were so admirable, and the results of their exercise of such transcendent consequences."

At the conclusion of Chief Justice Fuller's remarks, Mr. McVeagh delivered his oration. It was a thoughtful, scholarly production, and was several times interrupted by applause.

NOW A LAW.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The President signed the bill for the re-organization of the army at 12:40 p. m., to-day. It is now a law.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

That Great System Acquired by the Northern Pacific Syndicate.

New York, Feb. 2.—Another railroad transaction, reaching, it is believed, much further in its ultimate results than any of the dals which have thus far marked the closing of the old and the beginning of the new century, became known just a few minutes before the closing of the market yesterday afternoon when the transfer of the control of the Southern Pacific company into the hands of a syndicate of which Union Pacific interests predominate, was announced. The transaction completes the last link necessary for the establishment of a trans-continental railway under a sigle control. The control at present is vested in E. H. Harriman. The new route includes the following lines, in all of which except the Southern Pacific, Mr. Harriman is officially connected:

Starting at San Francisco, running over the Central Pacific end of the Southern Pacific direct to Ogden; thence, first, over the Union Pacific to Kansas City, and thence over the Chicago & Alton to Chicago, or second, over the Union Pacific to Omaha and thence over the Dubuque and Sioux City branch of the Illinois Central direct to Chicago, where the Baltimore & Ohio connects direct to the Atlantic seaboard.

The control of the Southern Pacific, just transferred, includes the large holdings controlled by Speyer & Co., and also the Huntington holdings. The price secured for the holdings is not known.

Mr. James Speyer, when questioned, would make only the following concise statement:

"We have received a satisfactory offer for holdings of Southern Pacific stock and have accepted it."

From a reliable source, however, it may be stated that holdings of the Huntington estate in the Southern Pacific have been acquired by the same interests which purchased the Speyer stock, and that the two blocks in connection with recent purchases in the open market, which have been responsible for the sharp advance in Southern Pacific securities, have given the purchasers a working control of the Southern Pacific company.

The Southern Pacific company is said to have the largest capitalization of any of the American roads, its stock being capitalized at $200,000,000. The properties concerned in the deal directly and indirectly represent, it is said, an investment of $660,000,000. The Harriman syndicate is supposed to be divided into portions of one-eighth, E. H. Harriman holding two of these and the rest being distributed as follows: J. P. Morgan and W. K. Vanderbilt, one-fourth; Rockefeller interests, one-eighth; George Gould, one-eighth and Kuhn Loeb & Co., one-fourth.

GROVER'S DEAREST HOPE.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 5.—Grover Cleveland in a letter to the Jackson County Democratic Club regretting his inability to attend its meeting and speak on the subject "Democracy, Its Past and Future," says:

"May I join you in the expression of a hope that the addresses your club contemplates along the line suggested will bear good fruit in shaping the policy of the party in the next campaign." May I beg to go further, and add the hope that the policy will be such as to lead to a restoration of Democratic sympathy."

SICK SOLDIERS.

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—The 464 sick soldiers who came from Manila on the transport Warren were landed at the Presidio general hospital. The majority are in convalescent condition. Two hundred were entered at the hospital and the balance transferred to the post authorities to be mustered out in a few days.

FAMINE IN CHINA.

Millions of People Without Food or Means of Obtaining It.

Pekin, Feb. 4.—Reports received here from Singa Fu all agree that the famine in the provinces of Shansi and Shensi is one of the worst in the history of China. The population of Shansi is 12,000,000 and of Shensi 9,000,000. All information on the subject is necessarily from Chinese sources and is fragmentary, but the stories are all to the same effect, picturing a condition of affairs that is calculated to arouse the sympathy of the world for the stricken people. It is estimated that two-thirds of the people are without sufficient food or the means of obtaining it. The weather is bitterly cold and this adds to the misery of starvation. There is little fuel in either province and the people are tearing out the woodwork of their houses to obtain fuel to keep themselves warm. Oxen, horses, dogs and other animals used by the farmers to aid them in their work in ordinary times have practically all been sacrificed to satisfy hunger.

For three years the crops have been failures in both provinces. There was more or less famine in previous seasons and the people were in poverty when the winter begun. Their condition has since been growing steadily worse. Letters state that cannibalism is practiced now to a considerable extent.

Li Hung Chang, in conversation with Mr. Conger, the American minister, stated that the people were reduced to eating human flesh. Many of them were selling their women and children to obtain money with which to buy food for the remaining members of their families. Infanticide is alarmingly common. Parents, driven insane by want and the cries of their children for food, which they are unable to provide, kill the little ones rather than listen to their cries of distress and see their sufferings.

One letter received here says:

"In the towns men have become like ravenous kites. They snatch from your hand whatever you may be eating. Besides those who are every day thrown into the common pit I observe in the crowds invading the town many of those whose days are numbered already. The complexion of the people has turned dark. Blood no longer animates their yellow skins. Chinese children, ordinarily round and plump, resembling stuffed dolls, display their unfortunate lot of bone. I have seen such skeletons that I wondered how breath could still linger in them. Their feet dangle and turn in any direction so loose have become the tendons and muscles. With the best of care it would only be possible to fan for a time the spark of life, to see it finally extinguished. Women and children are being sold or given away. Infanticide is increasing on a terrible scale. The ordinary food of the wolves will be living babies, which, as in the last famine, will turn them into fierce maneaters."

The same writer says that the Pagans at the present moment are developing their worst traits. It is a common thing to hear such appeals as "Buy my land or I will kill myself;" "Give me a morsel of bread or I will destroy myself at your door." "Appease my hunger," says a feminine voice, "and I will follow you." A mother says: "Take my child for paltry alms," or a husband will say: "My wife is yours forever for a few strings of copper."

In connection with the famine misery it is interesting to know that the Dowager Empress, the Emperor, and the high state officials are living in Chinese houses, which at the best are miserable apologies for residences for the royal family. The Yamen of the governor of the province will be moved to Kansu, where it will be fitted up for the court. This, however, will be but a miserable substitute for the buildings in the forbidden city.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

Washington, Feb. 2.—At the cabinet meeting Friday, Secretary Hay spoke at some length upon the situation in China. It developed that the plenipotentiaries of the powers are not making as rapid progress toward a settlement as was hoped, and that many disturbing questions have arisen in consequence. Whether our forces in China should be increased, and the question of whether it would be necessary to make arrangements for more permanent quarters for those who are now there than has been thought proper, were among the questions touched upon.

The Cuban constitution was also a subject of discussion. Much regret was expressed at the seeming deadlock in the constitutional convention by which the adoption of a constitution may be long delayed. The administration is greatly interested in the outcome of the convention, as to whether this country will be recognized as having rights in certain directions paramount to those of any other nation.

The officials are not willing to discuss the question as to what would be satisfactory in that regard, but there is no doubt that this government expects some recognition of the right of the United States, at least to supervise or in a measure direct its foreign policy until such time as the new government is prepared to take its place among the responsible nations of the world.

CREEKS ARE QUIET.

Henrietta, I. T., Jan. 31.—Peace among the warring Creeks has apparently been reached and all that remains to be done is to give Chitto Harjo, the Chief Snake, who has caused all the trouble, a preliminary hearing and send him to Muscogee for trial for treason. In the meantime a few more of the leaders will be arrested. The troop of cavalry, under Lieutenant Dixon, will probably remain here a few days, until the last vestige of the uprising has passed.

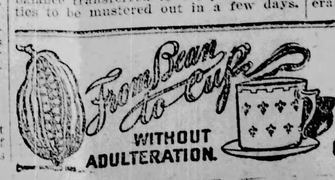
The Indians burned signal fires last night on the hills surrounding the town, at a distance of two or three miles from the camp, and, fearing an attack, the soldiers remained under arms till daylight, ready for instant action. But the Indians attempted no depredation.

AFTER DAMAGES.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 31.—The parents of Fred Alexander, the negro who was burned at the stake by a Leavenworth, Kan., mob, on January 15, are in Kansas City, seeking advice about suing the city and county of Leavenworth for damages and support. The father of the dead negro is a Baptist minister. He said he had written a number of influential friends in Kansas and Missouri in an endeavor to raise money to prosecute the case. He had as yet received no positive promises of financial aid, but he is confident, he said, that an appeal to the colored people of the United States will bring forth a popular subscription large enough to carry the case to the higher courts in the country.

The Law Declared Void.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 2.—The supreme court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in declaring that the Titus biennial election law, adopted last November, at the polls by 30,000 majority, is null and void. The effect of the decision necessitates the holding of a general state election this fall in Iowa.



From Bean to Cup WITHOUT ADULTERATION.

Huyler's COCOA & CHOCOLATE PURE! HEALTHFUL!! GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

FIRES IN TOLEDO.

Masonic Temple Burned With Loss Which Aggregates $200,000.

On Monday night, February 4, the three-story Masonic Temple in Toledo, southwest corner of Adams and Superior streets, was completely destroyed by fire. The flames started in the basement, near the furnace, and followed the elevator shaft to the upper floors. The night was cold, and the fireman worked under great difficulties.

The ground floor was occupied by Armstrong & Co.'s great grocery establishment, Reed's millinery store, and Norton Brother's hardware store. The Norton Brothers', hardware store. The of the Masonic bodies of the city, who occupied the upper floors, is very great. Lodge furniture, regalias, and uniforms of Knights Templars, with the records of the various bodies, are all destroyed. The loss of Armstrong & Co. is $50,000, while the total loss is fuilly $200,000.

PAINT WORKS BURNED.

Early on the morning of January 31 fire broke out in the Dolphin Paint and Color Works, Summit street, Toledo, entirely destroying the plant and also the contents of the adjoining portions of the block on both sides. The total loss in building and contents is $100,000, only partially insured.

MODDERSFONTEIN.

Boer Force Takes Town and the British Force Made Prisoners.

London, Feb. 4.—Yesterday the war office received a message from Lord Kitchener saying the British post at Moddersfontein had been taken by 1,000 Boers and officers and men captured. To-day the following was received from Lord Kitchener:

"Pretoria, Feb. 4.—Our casualties at Moddersfontein were two officers killed and two wounded. It appears that the post was rushed on a pitch dark night, during a heavy rain, the enemy numbering 1,400 with two guns.

"Campbell, south of Middleburg, 62 gaged 500 Boers, who were driven back with loss. Our casualties were twenty killed or wounded.

"French is near Bethel, moving east and driving the enemy with slight opposition. Four of our ambulances, while looking wounded, were captured. The doctors were released.

"DeWet's force is reported south of DeWetsdorp."

Bloemfontein, Feb. 4.—The British have re-occupied Petersburg.

London, Feb. 5.—It is reported in London that the Boers, commanded by Blake, are threatening Lorenzo Marques and that Portugal has requested British assistance. It is further asserted that a British squadron has been ordered to Lorenzo Marques. No official confirmation of the reports is obtainable.

The Blake referred to in the London dispatch is probably John Y. Filmore Blake, who was in command of a regiment of Irish and American rough riders in the service of the Transvaal. Blake, who is an old West Pointer, first went to the Transvaal in 1894 or 1895.

ANIMALS BURNED.

Baltimore, Jan. 31.—With pitiful screams of fright and groans of intense pain, the 75 or more animals of all descriptions confined in cages at Frank C. Bostock's "Zoo," which was in winter quarters in the old cyclorama building in this city, were roasted or burned to death last night. A fire, which probably originated from a badly insulated electric light wire, outside of the building, caused the conflagration, which, once started, in an incredibly short time enveloped the entire structure. The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible for the attendants to rescue the helpless animals, and, with the exception of one elephant, one camel, two donkeys and a pack of hounds, the entire herd was lost.

The fire was discovered at 10:40 p. m., a few minutes after the evening performance had ceased. Had the attendance been as large as usual, which was light because of a snow storm, it would have been impossible to have emptied the building so quickly, and loss of life would have doubtless resulted. As it was, there were two members of the audience and regular attaches in the building when the fire was discovered. So rapid was the spread that these were compelled to seek safety, and got away as quickly as possible. Twenty minutes after the fire was discovered, the entire building, which was constructed almost entirely of wood, was a mass of flames.

Mr. Bostock estimates his loss on animals at about $400,000. The building could probably be duplicated for $15,000 or $20,000.

Fire at Fargo.

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 1.—Eleven business houses and old Fort Abercrombie were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $80,000.

MUNICIPAL ACT

For Local Government in the Philippines Passed by Commission.

Manila, Jan. 31.—The act organizing municipal governments in the Philippines was passed by the United States commission to-day after the adoption of amendments, including a provision disqualifying from voting and holding office any person who after April 1, is in arms against, or aiding those opposing the United States authority. The power to review election irregularities is transferred from the governor of the province to the election judge. A provision is added for returns and records of births, marriages and deaths. The presidentes symbol of office is designated as a gold headed tassel cane.

Prior to the passage of the act, Judge Taft, president of the commission, said the greatest pains had been taken in the preparation of the act because the municipalities were units upon which would be erected the general government.

The provincial government bill has been completed. The public consideration will begin to-morrow. Soon after its enactment the United States commissioners will visit the Luzon province, and witness the organization of the provincial government and the elections. Later they will visit the southern islands.

THE FRIARS.

Manila, Feb. 2.—Archbishop Chapelle, in response to the request of the correspondent of the Associated Press for a statement of his position on the question of the friars, said to-day that he must decline at the present juncture. He considered that the time was inopportune and might cause embarrassment to the United States government and the commission concerning pending matters of which he could not speak. At a public session of the commission, President Taft declared the satisfaction of the commission over the fact that the governing body of the federal party had unanimously subscribed to what all had individually expressed, namely, that religious issues be kept apart from the party. He said that if the federalists had proposed to support any religious faction, the favor of the commission would have then been withdrawn. The party was too valuable an element in bringing about peace to jeopardize the reforms it is advocating by entering into religious discussion.

Speaking of the provincial government bill, President Taft said that a communication had come from the military governor to the effect that some of the provinces were ready for the establishment of civil government. At present, President Taft said, the provincial governments would be subordinated to the military and the executive. The commission would decide where and when the provinces would be organized and the question of salaries would be open till the commissioners' visit. The bill would be publicly discussed in sections.

ROSE AGAINST REBELS.

Manila, Feb. 4.—Natives have reported at Batangas that a week ago the natives of the Island of Mindoro rose against the insurgents and killed the insurgent governor. There are no troops at Mindoro.

The Federal party of Bataan province, including the presidentes of each pueblo, held a big meeting at Orani yesterday and resolved to notify the insurgents of Bataan that they must cease operations within a week or the people will assist the Americans to capture them.

Surrenders and minor skirmishes continue in southern Luzon. A few insurgents have been killed. There were no American casualties.

Public discussion of the provincial government bill has been completed. The bill will be passed Wednesday and soon afterward the commissioners will begin their tour of organizing provincial governments in those provinces of southern Luzon which General MacArthur and the commissioners consider sufficiently pacified.

SURPRISED BY REBELS.

Manila, Feb. 2.—Lieut. Hicken and a detachment of thirty of Company M, 44th regiment, while crossing a river Tuesday night, were surprised by insurgents gathered at Fiesta San Lucia, Island of Cebu. They were attacked in front and on both flanks by a hundred rifles and more bolomen. Five Americans were killed, four were wounded and two are missing. The insurgent loss is believed to have been heavy. Capt. Malley, with a detachment, reinforced Lieut. Hicken. They recovered some of the bodies, which were mutilated. Additional detachments were sent and are endeavoring to surround the insurgents.

CALL FOR CATTLEGROWERS.

Denver, Feb. 2.—The following call for the first annual convention of the American Cattlegrowers' association has been issued:

"The first annual convention of the American Cattlegrowers' association is hereby called to meet at Denver, Col., at the Tabor Grand Opera House at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, March 5, 1901, for the purpose of effecting permanent organization, adopting a constitution and by-laws, and for such general business as may properly come before the convention.

"The present basis of representation of this association is individual membership, and any citizen, a cattle grower and owner, is eligible for membership upon payment of initiation fee of $5 and will be entitled to one vote in this convention.

"This convention is the result of a meeting of a large number of prominent growers of cattle from many states and territories, held in Salt Lake City on the evening of Jan. 17, 1901, to consider the question whether there should be formed a general organization to promote and protect the industry of cattle growing.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Vice-President-elect Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and their children will come to Washington on March 2, and will be the guests of Commander and Mrs. Cowles until March 1.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her younger children will then leave for Oyster Bay, where they will remain until next October, when the family will come here and occupy the house of Bellamy Storer, on Rhode Island avenue and Seventeenth street.

ARIZONA PUBLIC OFFICES.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The governor of Arizona has recommended to the interior department the removal of the public offices at Tucson, Ariz., to Phoenix, the capital of the territory. It is contended by the territorial authorities that by utilizing the public buildings at Phoenix for federal offices, the rents will be paid to the government, instead of elsewhere. The department is making inquiry as to how far such a change will be in the interest of the public service.

STEVE BRODIE DEAD.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 1.—Bridge Jumper Steve Brodie died in the White House hear last night from consumption after a long illness. He was unconscious for several hours before the end and never rallied to recognize his family and friends who waited at his bedside.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

WATCH YOUR STOCK.

Whether stock or poultry is kept for pleasure or profit, care should be taken to preserve its health. There is nothing so good as Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine to do this. It has all the good qualities of Thedford's Black-Draught for people and contains some of the roots and herbs which animals select to keep themselves in health when roaming at large. No matter what disease attacks your stock, this medicine is what they need. In all sickness, the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys should be unloaded and stimulated. When this is done a cure is accomplished in nearly every case. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is not a cheap stock food nor a condition powder, but a MEDICINE which is endorsed by farmers and stock raisers all over the country.

15th and Calhoun Streets, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8, 1900.

I have had occasion to use your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine, and am pleased to say that I never used anything for stock that gave half as good satisfaction, and I heartily recommend it to all owners of stock. H. HUESHE.

W. B. Railey, Meorman's River, Albemarle County, Va., has had great success with horses; Wm. Hughes, Freetown, Ind., with chickens; and J. P. Tate, Suffolk, Va., with hogs, by the use of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE is carefully compounded in the great southern laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., and is put up in air-tight tin cans to preserve its virtues. The cans contain one-half pound of medicine, and are sold at 25 cents apiece. If your dealer does not keep it, send 25 cents to the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a trial can will be sent you. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and an illustrated book on stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers.

CHINESE "VOLUNTEERS."

Movement All Over the Empire—What May Happen Next Spring.

Washington, Jan. 31.—An article in a prominent Chinese newspaper of recent date, a copy of which has just reached Washington, chronicles a condition which may become an important factor in the final disposition of the Chinese question. The article states:

"A very important movement is going forward all over China, and more particularly along the Yangtse basin, in response to special orders from the viceroys and governors. Bodies of "Volunteers" are being actively enrolled and drilled in the use of fire arms, nominally for their own protection, but in reality they form a large and formidable reserve force. Every guild and trade, in addition to all well to do gentry, have these "volunteer" bodies, who are paid and armed by the government. They are not a public institution like regular troops, but are dispersed about in towns and villages without any distinguishing feature and in the event of further hostilities will spring up from all quarters precisely a la Boer."

Other China mail advices in brief are as follows:

The allies have declared the Krupp guns in the Shanhaikuan forts international, to prevent their removal, the Russians previously having carried off all the guns in the Pietang forts in the absence of such an arrangement.

The winter began in North China, on December 7, with a two-foot fall of snow, and the prospect for the poor natives was very dreary.

Piracy prevails to an extent heretofore unknown along the Shan Tung promontory, the poor peasants being robbed even of their bedding. The British naval authorities have been pirate-hunting with good results, and many of the marauders have been killed and their junks destroyed.

SOLDIERS ON TRIAL.

Pekin, Jan. 30.—A court martial which has caused great interest has been held in Tien Tsin during the last two weeks. The men on trial were Privates Dickson and Seamons, of the Fifteenth infantry. It was published in October last that these men, while on guard duty along the river, held up several villages, demanding from one hundred to two hundred protection money, and in some cases their demands were complied with. They were court martialed by the French and turned over to the American authorities.

During the trial Dickson escaped and is still at liberty. Seamons was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment and Dickson to twenty-one years. Three hundred prominent Chinese residents of the Kiang-Se province have sent a memorial to the emperor requesting his majesty to make public announcement of a certain date for his return to Pekin in order to satisfy the people. They assert that the Boxer troubles were entirely due to a few high officials, but as these officials have now been ordered to be punished, the court ought to return to Pekin, as the palaces, tombs and other property are there, and the responsibilities of two hundred years cannot lightly be thrown aside. The Chiah-Pao, a Chinese paper, bemoans the destruction of the Tien-Tsin wall, the whole of which is now being levelled and laments that a work which occupied 300 years in construction should be destroyed in a space of comparatively few days.

CONGER INSTRUCTED.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Being obliged by the attitude of the other powers interested to continue at Pekin the negotiations looking to a settlement of Chinese difficulties, in spite of a most discouraging outlook for a favorable conclusion there, the department of state has now sent by cable to Mr. Conger very precise and detailed instructions for his guidance in treating of the question of indemnity. The ministers have reached finally this important topic, which was one of two or three that the State department earnestly desired to have dealt with by other agencies, and at another capital than Pekin. Hence, it is found necessary to furnish Mr. Conger with such exact instructions as will prevent any possibly misunderstanding as to the purposes of the United States government upon this subject. Realizing that it is easily possible to destroy the Chinese government and bring about the partition of the empire, which all powers express themselves as desirous of preventing, by an ill-judged effort to force terms as to indemnity, the State department, it is believed, has adopted a lenient attitude, and will lose no opportunity to influence other powers accordingly.

ARIZONA PUBLIC OFFICES.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The governor of Arizona has recommended to the interior department the removal of the public offices at Tucson, Ariz., to Phoenix, the capital of the territory. It is contended by the territorial authorities that by utilizing the public buildings at Phoenix for federal offices, the rents will be paid to the government, instead of elsewhere. The department is making inquiry as to how far such a change will be in the interest of the public service.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

KINDLY MESSAGES

Sent the King by Colonists Are Greatly Appreciated.

London, Feb. 5.—The king has sent the following message to all the British colonies and dependencies:

"To my people beyond the seas: The countless messages of loyal sympathy that I have received from every part of my dominions over-seas, testify to the universal grief in which the entire empire now mourns the loss of my beloved mother.

"In the welfare and prosperity of her subjects throughout Greater Britain, the queen ever evinced a heartfelt interest. She saw with thankfulness the steady progress which, under the wide extension of self-government they had made during her reign. She warmly appreciated their unfailing loyalty to her throne and person, and was proud to think of those who had so nobly fought and died for the empire's cause in South Africa.

"I have already declared that it will be my constant endeavor to follow the great example which has been bequeathed to me. In these endeavors I shall have confident trust in the devotion and sympathy of the people and of their several representative assemblies throughout my vast colonial dominions. With such loyal support I will, with the blessing of God, solemnly work for the promotion of the common welfare and security of our great empire over which I have now been called to reign.

"EDWARD."

MARCH OF PROGRESS.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—Prof. A. Slaby, of the Berlin Technische Hocheschule, in the course of a remarkable interview on "The coming electrical revolution," which is to appear in the forthcoming number of a technical periodical, says the new invention—multiplex wireless telegraphy—will produce a very great transformation in existing methods. It will be possible, he declares, to apply the principle to submarine cables in such a way as to send hundreds, and even thousands, of messages simultaneously on the same wire, thus enormously cheapening rates.

Prof. Slaby believes that the problem of direct production of electricity from coal will be solved. Germany, he predicts, will be the foremost nation of the twentieth century in technical production, and electricity will be the poor man's source of power and light.

He is confident of the success of the electrical express locomotives now being constructed in Berlin, for a speed of 200 kilometres an hour.

CUBA'S COMMERCE.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The division of insular affairs of the war department has prepared for publication a summary of its regular monthly bulletin showing the commerce of the island of Cuba for the seven months ended July 31, 1900.

The summary shows that of the total imports during July, 1900, namely $4,708,263, $400,028 worth was carried in domestic vessels, and $2,230,743 worth in American vessels.

Of the total exports for the month of July, 1900, namely, $3,863,435, $208,595 worth was carried in domestic vessels, and $1,066,179 worth in American vessels.

The total value of merchandise, gold and silver imported into Cuba during the seven months ended July 31, 1900, was $42,647,167, and for the same period of 1899, $41,850,824.

The total exports from Cuba to all countries combined during the first seven months of 1900, amounted in value to $34,411,357, and for the same period of 1899, to $31,615,572.

SHEIKHS AT WAR.

Bombay, Feb. 2.—Reports have arrived here of a sanguinary battle near Kowsit on the Persian gulf between the sheikhs of Koweit and Binrashid, who calls himself king of Arabia.

Binrashid had 20,000 men, partially armed with rifles, while the sheikhs had 10,000, all mounted and carrying rifles. Binrashid marched on Koweit and the sheikhs advanced to meet him.

The battle, which was fought by night, lasted from sunset until dawn. Binrashid charged repeatedly, but he was completely routed by the sheikhs, who captured a great quantity of booty.

NO CLERICAL GARB.

Paris, Feb. 2.—One phase of the anti-clerical war in France is the prohibition of wearing ecclesiastical garb within the commune by the mayor of Kremlin Bicetre, near Paris. His example has been followed by a number of other fanatically anti-clerical mayors throughout France. A test case was decided yesterday regarding the village of Persan. The judges dismissed the prosecution against five priests, holding that the mayoral decrees are all illegal, and that only the government should issue such edicts.

Marchand Not Well.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The health of Col. Marchand, of Fashoda fame, is causing much anxiety to his friends. He had only partially recovered when he was attached to the China expeditionary corps. He is suffering from the effects of the climate and from an old wound in the arm received in the Soudan campaign.

QUEEN TO WED.

Thursday, Feb. 7, the Nuptial Day of Wilhelmina of Holland.

The Hague, Feb. 4.—Twenty-two costumes received here to-day from Paris for Queen Wilhelmina's trousseau cost $60,000. In order to patronize home dustries Wilhelmina ordered her gowns from an Amsterdam dressmaker, but the latter promptly sent them to Paris to have the models by Mme. Nicaude.

The wedding gown is of silver, adorned with fine lace. The corsage is surmounted with orange flowers, extending from the left shoulder. The skirt train ends in billow lace.

The wedding dress is of white silk, embroidered with gold and trimmed with rose-colored mousseline.

Another gown is of white and antique-mauve, the skirt trimmed with Irish point lace, spreading out from waist to the bottom of the skirt.

Blue predominates the color of most of the gowns, and is the favorite of the queen.

Some more simple gowns will be made in Amsterdam, including one of white cloth, which she will wear on the morning of the wedding day before going to church. This will enable the queen to say that she wore on her marrying day a dress made in her own country.

New York, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from The Hague commenting on the coincidence of the crossing of the careers of the late Queen of England and of Queen Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands, says:

Like Victoria, Wilhelmina, after ascending the throne, has waited three years, and is marrying a German prince. Unless all signs fail, this is also a genuine love match, and the wedding comes within three days of the sixty-first anniversary of the marriage of Victoria in the chaped royal of St. James. There have been the same legislative controversies over the naturalization status and annuities to the prince consort acts which arose at Westminster in the time of Melbourne and Wellington, and doubtless there will be similar heartburnings and annoyances over points of precedence and etiquette.

Duke Hendrik, of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, is a German prince, and the queen's Dutch subjects are intensely jealous of their independence and have dread of the absorption of their dykes and canals by Germany. They have shown evidences of suspicion and prejudice, and have not liked his swaggering military manners. The Dutch are thrifty and democratic, and they have not been favorably impressed with the prince, who is an enthusiastic sportsman. He has also been compelled to put up with legislative interference in his affairs since his betrothal, and has been subjected to much annoyance. Since the marriage has been proclaimed there has been a better feeling toward the bridegroom.

The earlier functions of the marriage carnival were deferred in consequence of the death of Queen Victoria, and a number of royal guests, the grand Duke of Luxembourg and other princes, will be kept away by reason of mourning. The street scenes, with the rich effects of decorative color, offer a striking contrast to those in staid, sorrowful Dutch dress, in morning draperies of purple and black. The holiday gayety is attuned to the fantastic mediaeval hymn, "Wilhelmus," with a refrain solemn enough to serve as a dirge for a king, but is converted whimsically into an undertone for the joyous roar of a lighthearted populace.

Receptions, a gala night at the theater, processions of working trades societies and musical associations and other diversions will follow to-night's street carnival.

The wedding ceremony will be performed on Thursday in the white hall of the palace and be repeated in the Gothic church, where the queen has attended Sunday services since her childhood.

A SWEET AGREEMENT.

London, Feb. 4.—"It is asserted in this city," says the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail, "that Russia and the United States have concluded a secret agreement admitting Russian sugar free of differential duty to the United States, Russia in turn making certain concessions to America."

FIGHTING IN ABYSSINIA.

London, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Cairo says severe fighting is reported in Abyssinia. The casualties are said to number 7,000.

The foreign office officials know nothing of any difficulty in King Menelik's territory, but it is not unlikely, they think, that certain malcontent chiefs may have taken advantage of King Menelik's absence from the capital to foment an insurrection.

Nicaragua Denies the Story.

Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., Feb. 2.—There is no truth in the report circulated in the United States that the Nicaraguan troops entered Costa Rica and captured La Cruz and that Costa Rica has dispatched troops to the frontier.

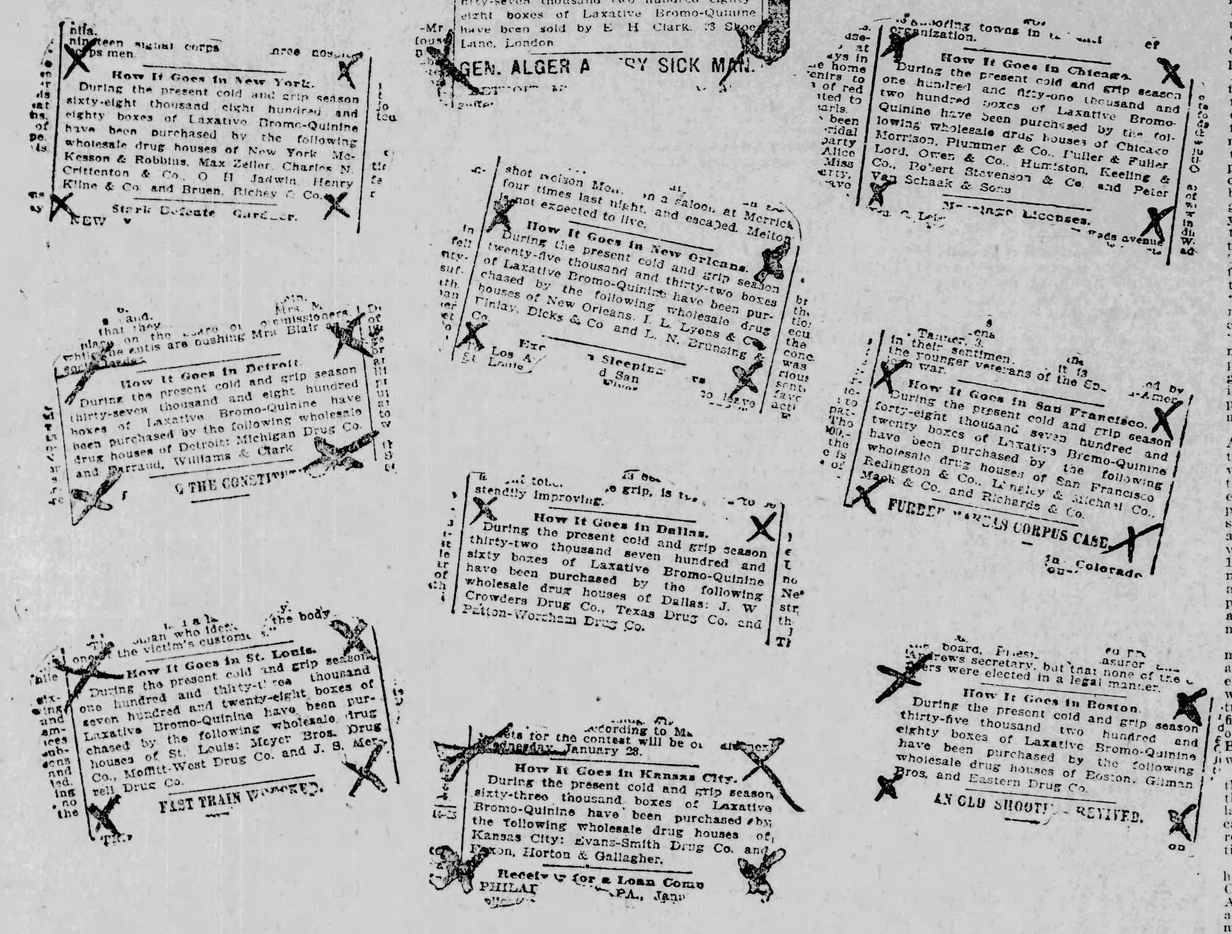
On the contrary, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are at peace with each other, and the Nicaraguans are now occupied in celebrating the sixth anniversary of General Zelaya's presidency.

A SILK DRESS FREE

Read what we say to every reader of this advertisement. We give full 10 to 15 yards of beautiful Silk, black, brown, blue, green or plaid, any shade you prefer, and a Necktie and Handkerchief absolutely free. Our offer is genuine. We are going to give away a Silk Dress absolutely free. We have secured Carbolettes, and we can distribute them with the only positive remedy for dyspepsia, flatulency and stomach troubles, and all diseases of the digestive organs. Carbolettes are small tablets, and to make the above announcement we will send a full size package of Carbolettes, by mail, postpaid, to any address on receipt of 25 cents (in stamps or silver, and we will also send you free of charge our handsome premium list containing the Silk Dress and thousands of other valuable premiums, and we will also tell you how you can get the Silk Dress and Premiums free. Carbolettes are the best medicine ever discovered for purifying the blood. Everybody knows that they are a valuable preventive and cure for dyspepsia, and we advertise this Remedy that way, as we expect advertising pay for the

Clippings

From the Daily Press:



One cannot read the above articles without being forcibly impressed with the wide-spread popularity of

Laxative Bromo-Quinine

The Recognized Cure for Colds and La Grippe!

This Signature E. W. Grove on Every Box of the Genuine.

NELSON A. MILES LIEUT. GENERAL

Batch of Army Nominations Sent to Senate by President.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

Army:

To be lieutenant general—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

To be major generals—Brig.-Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. A.; Col. Adna R. Chaffee, Eighth cavalry, U. S. A. (major general U. S. V.); Brig.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A. (major general U. S. V.)

Colonels to be brigadier generals—John C. Bates, Second Infantry, U. S. A. (major general U. S. V.); Col. Lloyd Wheaton, Seventh Infantry, U. S. A. (major general U. S. V.); George W. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry (brigadier general U. S. V.); Theodore Schwan, assistant adjutant general, U. S. A. (brigadier general U. S. V.); Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, U. S. A.; Leonard Wood, assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (brigadier general U. S. V.); Robert H. Hall, Fourth Infantry, U. S. A. (brigadier general U. S. V.); Robert P. Hughes, inspector general, U. S. A. (brigadier general U. S. V.); George H. Randall, Eighth Infantry, U. S. A. (brigadier general U. S. V.); also, Major William A. Kobbe, Third Artillery, U. S. A. (brigadier general U. S. V.); Brig.-General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. V.; Captain J. Franklin Bell, Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A. (brigadier general U. S. V.)

OUR FINANCES.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government issued yesterday shows that the total receipts from all sources during January, 1901, were $47,520,286, a decrease as compared with the corresponding month last year of about $402,000. The expenditures for the month were $40,109,707, which leaves the surplus for the month $7,411,000. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, $24,673,915, decrease, $420,000; internal revenue, $23,379,003, increase, $500,000; miscellaneous, , $2,467,567, decrease $670,000.

The expenditures are given as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, $12,525,058, increase, $500,000; war department, $9,888,649 increase, $36,000; navy department, $5,189,577, increase, $147,000; Indians, $840,902, decrease, $107,000; pensions, $10,215,352, decrease, $750,000; interest, $1,970,104, increase, $400,000.

During the last seven months of the present fiscal year the receipts exceeded those for the corresponding months last year by $10,240,000.

THREE NEW CRUISERS

Bids Opened for Most Formidable Ships of Their Class in the World.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Bids were opened at the navy department this afternoon for the construction of three protected cruisers designed to be the most formidable in the world of their class. They will resemble closely the type of second class armored cruisers, and might be easily mistaken for such. The act of congress authorizing this class of cruisers stated that the vessels should carry "the most powerful ordnance for vessels of their type, and have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities and great radius of action." Admiral Hichborn, chief constructor of the navy, who has been foremost in the preparation of plans for the building of the "new navy," says that in an engagement the new cruisers would be able to cope with and prove more than a match for some of the armored cruisers of foreign navies.

The new vessels are to be named the "St. Louis," "Milwaukee," and "Charleston," the last to continue the name of the ship wrecked Nov. 2, 1899, in the Philippines. Their trial displacement will be about 9,700 tons each; they will be equipped with 21,000 horse power, twin screw engines, and will have a speed of 22 knots per hour. The vessels will be 424 feet in length and 66 feet in extreme breadth. Their bunkers will have a capacity of 1,500 tons.

The main side armor will be four inches in thickness all around, as will also the upper and lower casemate armor. Two and a half inches of steel plate will encase their protective decks. The main decks of the cruiser will be supplemented amidships with covered superstructures, within each of which will be located four six-inch rapid fire guns and six 14-pounders of the same type; outside the superstructures will be two more six-inch guns located on the centre line, one forward and one aft. On the gun decks, the greater portion of the batteries will be located, consisting of eight six-inch, twelve 14-pound and four 1-pound rapid fire guns. Sixteen rapid fire guns are to be placed on the superstructure deck and bridges. The remainder of the batteries will be located in the fighting tops of the military masts.

Electric ammunition hoists will supply the guns with the greatest rapidity, making it possible to hurl against an enemy a broadside of about twelve tons of solid metal a minute.

The vessels each will have four lofty smokestacks 76 feet above the load water line, providing draft for the sixteen straight water tube boilers situated in four water-tight compartments. These boilers, together with the engines will be protected by the side armor, sloping deck armor, and a twelve foot coal bunker. The inner bottom of the vessels will extend to the under sides of the protective decks, above which a cellulose cofferdam thirty inches wide extending the length of the cruisers.

All the latest and best improvements in construction and equipment are to be provided for the accommodation and comfort of the officers and crew. In commission the number of officers will be 39 and the crew will number 525 men, for which are provided 16 boats, ranging from a 36-foot steam cutter to a 16-foot dingy, besides two punts and two life-rafts.

It has been believed in some quarters that the three cruisers could not be built within the limit of cost named by Congress. However, a calculation based on the price to be paid for the unsheathed armored cruisers would tend to disprove this theory. The average cost of the three unsheathed armored cruisers of 13,400 tons trial displacement and 22 knots speed is to be $3,768,333 each, or $281.22 per ton. At this rate a cruiser of 9,700 tons displacement would cost $2,727,834, or $72,166 less than the amount appropriated, namely $2,800,000. As about $100,000 will be required for armor out of the sum appropriated, it has been necessary to eliminate certain items from the specifications, as in the case of the sheathed battleships. Cramps contract price for the Maine, an 18-knot battleship of 12,500 tons trial displacement, was $2,885,000, or $238 per ton.

THE INAUGURATION.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The committee in charge of preparations for President McKinley's second inauguration are making progress and say the event promises to eclipse any preceding inaugurations in display and completeness. The musical arrangements for the inaugural ball have been completed. The Marine band will supply the promenade music for the ball, while a selected orchestra of 125 pieces will render the dance music under the direction of Prof. W. A. Haley. This orchestra began rehearsals yesterday and will meet each day hereafter. The Marine band also has been engaged for a series of five concerts to be held in the hall of the pension building, March 5 and 6, to afford an opportunity to those who cannot attend the inaugural ball to view the decorations, which will be left in place until after the concerts. The price for each of these concerts will be 50 cents, while $5 a ticket will be charged for admission to the ball. A chorus of 500 local singers will be a feature of the closing concert. The ball room decorations, it is said, will surpass in splendor anything ever seen here.

This year, for the first time, the stands along the route of the inaugural parade will not be let to the highest bidders, but will be erected under the direction of the inaugural committee and seats in the stands will be sold under its direction.

Reasonable prices will be charged for these seats, one purpose of the committee's retaining control being to prevent extortion. The chief reason for this departure, however, is that the rough, unsymmetrical structures heretofore erected have detracted from the general scheme of decoration of the line of procession. The committee will erect sightly stands and strive to decorate them in harmony with the buildings near them.

EXTRA SESSION IS DISCUSSED

By President and Cabinet at To-day's Meeting.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The cabinet at its meeting to-day again discussed the question of the number of troops to be left in China. A tentative conclusion was reached not to augment or decrease the force now there.

Comfortable quarters for the troops are now being prepared and unless conditions change the present force will remain during the winter.

The question of an extra session is still in abeyance, but the opinion is expressed that in the event of congress passing the Spooner Philippine bill an extra session may be avoided, especially as there seems to be some doubt whether the Cuban constitution will be adopted in time for action, even at an extra session, if called soon after March 4.

With the Spooner bill enacted upon by this Congress, it is believed an extra session will be called.

During the session of the cabinet the nominations of general officers of the army, sent to the senate to-day, were discussed at length. Some re-arrangements of the list, as prepared for submission to the senate, was made.

An unusual and notable course was pursued by the President with respect to the nomination of Major General Nelson A. Miles to be lieutenant general. A question of making the nomination was submitted to the cabinet and a ballot was taken upon it. It resulted in favor of the nomination and it therefore was sent to the senate. No detailed statement of the result of the vote is obtainable.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows at the close of business January 31, 1901, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,094,595,878, a decrease for the month of $4,595,432.

New Boundary Commission.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The secretary of state and the British government have reached a conclusion that a new commission must be sent to establish definitely the boundary between the United States and British Columbia. The disputed line is that separating Washington from British Columbia. Arrangements have been made to protect the interests of the miners on each side of the boundary.

Two Additional Judges.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The house committee on judiciary has reported favorably bills for two additional United States judges in Oklahoma, and increasing the salaries of judges from $3,000 to $4,000 for a division of the judicial district of Texas, and for the federal incorporation of American florists and ornamental horticulturists associations.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

American Exporters Protest Against a Duty on Her Beet Sugar.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The National Association of Manufacturers, whose members are exporters of large quantities of mining, agricultural and other hardware implements to Russia, are preparing a protest against an imposition of duty on Russian beet sugar imported into the United States, because of the threat of the former country to retaliate by increasing the duties on hardware, cuttlery, etc., sent to Russia from here. Mr. W. L. Saunders, of New York, vice president of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill company of Easton, Pa., said last night that he had been in communication with manufacturers throughout the United States on this subject, and that the manufacturers are in favor of a continuance of the present reciprocal relations with Russia. He is here to see government officials on the subject. The question as to whether this duty is to be imposed, it is stated, depends on whether beet sugar coming from Russia is "bounty paid," and this matter is now under investigation by the treasury department. If it is "bounty paid" then the expectation is that a tax of three-fourths of a cent per pound will be imposed, in accordance with a notice given to the Russian government last year by Mr. Kasson, the special plenipotentiary of this government engaged in the negotiation of reciprocity treaties. The duty, however, was not put into effect at the time of Mr. Kasson's declaration, but was held up pending negotiations, but recently the Russian government gave notice that the beet sugar coming to the United States was not "bounty paid," and said if this government held it to be "bounty paid" and imposed the proposed tax, then the Czar's government would impose a corresponding increase of duties on American imports. Mr. Saunders, in speaking of the matter, said:

"This is a matter very important to American industries. The balance of trade with Russia is largely in our favor, and if we are to lose advantage of the satisfactory reciprocal relations now existing it is a matter of considerable importance to us. In a recent year the Russian beet sugar imported to this country aggregated in value about $340,000, while the exports to Russia amounted in 1900 to $12,000,000. Our manufactures now go into Russia via European ports at a reduced rate and via the Siberian port of Vladivostock free of duty, so that an increase of 20 to 30 per cent duty means considerable."

London, Feb. 1.—Behind the announcement that the Standard Oil company is about to "develop" the Japanese petroleum industry, it is learned, there is a well defined plan to lay siege to the oil trade in the entire Orient, and that the fight will resolve itself into a crushing opposition to Russian producers in the Baku district and Dutch concessionaires who operate in India.

Word reaches England that to extend their spheres of influence in the far east, the Standard interests have just launched a corporation of $5,000,000 capital in Yokohama. A prominent representative of the Rockefeller combination said in an interview:

"For years the Standard Oil company has done an enormous business in all the Oriental countries. Its European and Asiatic competitors, however, enjoy the advantage of closer proximity to those markets.

"The Japanese petroleum fields may be said to be in a state of almost virgin fertility. By developing them the Standard Oil company will be in a position not only to increase its output, but to deliver practically at the point of production.

"There is already one Standard refinery in operation at Takata, in the heart of the Japanese petroleum belt, which lies along the coast of Japan in the sea province of Yechigo."

REVENUE AMENDMENTS.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Platt, of Connecticut, to-day reported from the committee on finance two important amendments to the war revenue reduction bill. One of them relates to the tax on cigars and cigarettes and is reported as a new section. It reads as follows: "That on and after July 1, 1901, the tax on cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000 shall be 18 cents per pound and on cigarettes not more than 3 pounds per 1,000 and of a wholesale value or price of not more than $2 per 1,000, shall be 18 cents per pound, and the tax on cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,00 of a wholesale value or price of more than $2 per 1,000 shall be 36 cents per pound; and all such cigars and cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000 shall for purposes of taxation be held and considered as weighing 3 pounds."

The other amendment reported relates to the sale of products at exchanges and is to be inserted as a provision at the end of the second paragraph of schedule A of the law. It is as follows:

"That no bill, memorandum, agreement or other evidence of such sale or agreement to sell, in case of products or merchandise actually delivered to, and while in vessel, boat or car, and actually in the course of transportation, shall be subject to this tax, provided such memorandum or agreement shall be accompanied by bills of lading or vouchers showing that the said products are actually in course of transportation as aforesaid.

TRANSPORTATION ORDERED.

Washington, Feb. 1.—In anticipation of the passage of the army reorganization bill the war department has issued preparatory orders for the transportation of 5,200 regular troops to the Philippines to replace an equal number of volunteers under orders to San Francisco for discharge. The soldiers to be sent to the Philippines first include eight troops of the Fifth cavalry, eight companies of the Tenth infantry and the provisional battalion of troops at the Presidio of San Francisco. There are now about 2,000 recruits at San Francisco awaiting transportation to Manila, and the number will be increased as rapidly as the recruiting offices in various parts of the country obtain the necessary material.

There are now about 40,000 regular troops in the Philippines, and the problem confronting the military authorities is how to increase the number to 60,000 by the first of July, when the entire volunteer army of 35,000 men must be discharged. Advantage will be taken of the provision of the pending army bill authorizing the recruitment of 12,000 native Filipinos. In that event only 10,000 reinforcements will be required from the United States immediately. The most sanguine officers of the war department do not expect more than 3,000 or 4,000 of the volunteer troops to re-enlist for service in the Philippines.

Died Aged 91 Years.

Upper Sandusky, O. Feb. 5.—Jacob Wise, of Richland township, who has been a resident of Wyandot county for 53 years, died last Saturday, the remains being interred yesterday. He was past 91 years of age.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEPER, M.D., [illegible] St., N.Y.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

MRS. NATION AGAIN

Mrs. Nation Is Again Arrested by Topeka Police--Has Hearing To-day.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Carrie Nation launched her crusade against the "joints" of this city early to-day, and at the second place visited was injured slightly by a hatchet cut on the temple.

Mrs. Nation arose at 4:30, and soon afterward started out on a tour of the "joints." Accompanied by Mrs. J. P. White and Miss Madelina Southard, she attempted to enter a place at 830 Kansas avenue. The man on duty was taken unawares, but managed to disarm Mrs. Nation and bolt the door before any of the party could enter. Mrs. Nation afterwards said her friends held her and prevented her going in through the window.

The next place visited was 406 Kansas avenue. The women entered without meeting resistance, but a colored man quickly seized Mrs. Nation and took her hatchet. In the scuffle, Mrs. Nation was struck on the right temple by the hatchet, but the blow did not disable her, and she at once seized the hatchet carried by Mrs. White. She turned over two large slot machines and smashed the glass in front of each. A large refrigerator and the bar fixtures were quickly demolished. All the liquors behind the bar were spilled on the floor. With a hatchet, Mrs. Nation knocked in the head of a barrel of beer. The beverage spouted out and completely drenched her.

At this juncture the colored porter fired his revolver into the ceiling to frighten the crusaders and attract attention from the outside.

Policeman Graham was attracted to the place by the noise, and escorted Mrs. Nation to the police station. Here Mrs. Nation and her little band of followers held a short praise service and lectured those in charge of the station.

Mrs. Nation's hearing for the disturbance she created late yesterday afternoon, when she attempted to enter a "joint" on East Sixth street, will be called to-day.

After a brief hearing, Mrs. Nation was dismissed and began another round of the "speak-easies."

To-day's hearing, which resulted in a dismissal of the charge, was for an attempt to smash a saloon on East Sixth street, late yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Nation was booked as a "joint smasher," after her arrest this morning. The others were released. Mrs. Nation's hearing on to-day's arrest was set for Thursday, and charges of "instituting a riot" were preferred. She was released without bond.

Mrs. Nation to-day issued the following proclamation to the school children of Topeka:

"The precious little children. I send you greeting and ask you to help to destroy that which is on the streets and protected by the police and city officials, to destroy you, my darlings. I want every one of the little ones to grab up a rock and smash up the glass doors and windows of these hell holes. You will do your duty and enroll your names on the ages of undying fame and place yourself on the side of God and humanity."

Mrs. Nation's Record.

Nov. 1—Wrecked two saloons at Kiowa, Kan.

Dec. 27—Wrecked Carey hotel bar, Wichita.

Dec. 27 to Jan. 17—In jail in Wichita.

Jan. 21—Wrecked two Wichita saloons, with aid of Mrs. Wilhoite and Mrs. Evans. Rearrested.

Jan. 23—Wrecked saloon at Enterprise, Kan. Assaulted by Saloon-keeper Schillings wife.

Jan. 24—Again assaulted by Mrs Schilling. Announced that she would lead a great army of women to clean out saloons of the nation.

Jan. 25—Escorted to the railway station at Hope, Kan., by two saloon-keepers. Dubbed the John Brown of prohibition reform by Peoria prohibitionists.

Jan. 26—Beaten with broomstick by Saloon-keeper Ed Myers' wife at Topeka. Announced at a public lecture that she would raid saloons in Topeka, Leavenworth, Atchison and Kansas City, Kan.

Jan. 28—Invaded state house at Topeka and lectured Governor Stanley. Carrie Nation club organized at Indianapolis.

Jan. 29—More lectures. Announced that she would stay in Topeka till all the 120 saloons are closed.

Jan. 30—Women, inspired by Mrs. Nation's example, wreck four saloons in Anthony, Kan.

THE FIRST SESSION.

Washington Feb. 2.—Gov. Allen, of Porto Rico, reported by cable to the state department that the first legislative session ended last night. Both branches adjourned harmoniously and with good feeling, and members from outside retired to their homes. The session occupied 60 days, with two or three meetings each day during the last three weeks. Some thirty-eight bills and resolves were enacted, among them one providing for trial by jury. Important tax laws on property and for internal taxation, which it is thought will supply ample revenue for the next fiscal year, and other important measures were enacted. The session is considered as a great object lesson in civil government to the people.

FOR WORLD'S FAIR.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.—By a practically unanimous vote the municipal assembly has passed a bill providing for the issuance of $5,000,000 of bonds bearing 3 1-4 per cent interest for the world's fair to be held in St. Louis in 1903 to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. The measure now goes to the mayor for his signature. This sum will supplement the $5,000,000 secured on popular subscriptions in St. Louis and a like amount to be appropriated by Congress.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Feb. 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, says:

The week has been without striking new feature, but in this respect the outcome has been favorable. Not one of the great industries finds any scarcity of orders for goods and business is done at prices which show a slight tendency to rise, except in textiles, which have been effected by a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent in the season's opening prices for the American Woolen company. This cut is expected to be indefinitely continued. Developments in the money market, however, indicate that the dry goods trade is preparing for a season of activity and the new woolen prices are now lower than most buyers expected. There is nothing discouraging in the slight decline in commodity prices from January 1 to February 1, and the railroad earnings continue large, increasing 11.1 per cent for three weeks of January over last year and 23.2 per cent over 1899. New York bank clearings for the week gained 48.3 per cent over 1900 and outside of New York the gain is 10.8 per cent. There is a loss of .4 per cent outside of New York for the week compared with 1899, but it is due to the fact that February settlements were far ahead in the week.

While steel mills have contracts on hand for their output for from three to six months ahead, prices naturally rule firm.

Boot and shoe shops receive more orders, and although quotations are nominally unchanged the market is irregular, with more quotations advancing than declining.

A sudden decrease in the sales of wool at the three chief Eastren markets to 5,402,000 pounds against 2,893,400 in the previous week does not appear significant. After such an unusually dull season some recovery was in order. For five weeks sales were 18,617,800 pounds, against 28,579,930 in the same weeks of 1896, which was the smallest aggregate in five years. These figures indicate present conditions in this industry. Even the small operations were only accepted at a further reduction in quotations, the average now being the lowest since June, 1899.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., Feb. 5.—Close—Wheat had another dull session to-day and after an opening bluff at a shade advance took on a sickly turn and closed weak at figures ½@¾ under yesterday. The stimulant at the opening was firmer cables and some bullish news regarding Argentine crops, as well as lighter receipts at northwestern points. The receipts at primary points were but little larger than last year, but the market lacked support, and with some realizing the prices could not be maintained.

Bradstreet's report on the world's visible supply did not come to-day, as usual, but it is expected to show an increase of about a million bushels, compared with a decrease of 327,000 at the same time a year ago.

Corn was fairly active and stronger.

Oats were active and higher.

Clover seed was active, especially for the futures, but on the heeding of reductions March seed sold down from $7.25 to $7.20. The market for cash was steady. Receipts to-day 600 bags; shipments, 1,163.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 39½c; May, 39½c; No. 4 white, 40½c; No. 3 white, 40c; No. 4 yellow, 38@38½c; No. 2 yellow, 40c; No. 3 yellow, 39½c.

Oats—Cash, 27c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 26c; No. 4 white, 26½@27c.

Rye—72½c.

Clover Seed—1899 prime, $6.75; March, $7.20; No. 2, $6.45@6.70; rejected, $6.25; Timothy seed—$2.25.

At Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Opening trades in wheat to-day developed a fairly steady, but rather dull market. The Liverpool market was indifferent to the decline here yesterday, thus encouraging holders. May opened ¼ to ⅝c higher at 73@73⅛c. Room traders sold freely in the tradition that February is a bear month. After touching 75¼c, May cased off to 73¼@73½c, and reacted to 73⅝c. Receipts here were 20 cars, one of contract grade, while Minneapolis and Duluth had claim to fresh arrivals amounting to 230 cars, against 280 last week and 403 the corresponding day a year ago.

Corn went to the extremity of dullness during the forenoon. There was no news which could be twisted into anything calculated to upset prevailing ideas as to values. May opened ⅛c higher at 38¾c and eased off to 38⅝@38¾c. Receipts were 403 cars.

Oats were dull. May opened a shade higher at 25¾c in sympathy with wheat and corn, touched 25¾@25⅞c and later rallied to 25⅞c. Receipts were 455 cars.

Provisions lacked in the support of dullness, but held steady, following an easy opening in sympathy with lower hog prices. May pork opened 2½c lower at $12.97½ and sold at $13.05. May lard, 2½c down at $7.50, selling to $7.52½. May ribs, 2½c depressed at $6.97½@7.00, and reacting to $7.02½.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Feb. 4
Cash	73	73¾	73	73	75¼
May	73⅝	73⅞	73	73	75¼
July	73½	73½	73	73	73½
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
February	..	..	..	72¾	72¾
March	..	..	..	73¾	73¾
May	73½	73½	73	73¼	73¼
Corn—					
February	..	..	..	37½	37½
March	..	..	..	38	38
May	38¾	38¾	38⅝	38¾	38¾
Oats—					
February	..	..	..	24½	25¼
May	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	27¼
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	80¼	80¾	79½	79¾	79¾
July	79¼	79¼	78½	78⅝	78⅝
Corn—					
May	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
July	44½	..	..	44¾	44
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	75⅜
July	73¼	73¼	72¾	72¾	72¾
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	75	75	74½	74½	74⅞
July	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼	75¼
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	76¾	76¾	76	76¼	76¼
July	77¼	77¼	77	77¼	77¼
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
February				$13.77	$13.95
May	$13.97	$14.02	$13.97	13.97	14.00
Lard—					
February				7.37	7.42
May	7.50	7.50	7.47	7.47	7.52
Ribs—					
February				6.97	6.97
May	6.97	7.02	6.97	6.97	7.00

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 5.—Noon—Money on call steady at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange weak with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85@4.85½ for demand and at $4.81½@4.84⅝ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.86@4.86½ and $4.89. Commercial bills, $4.80½@4.84¾. Silver certificates, 64½c. Bar silver, 64¼c. Mexican dollars, 49½c.

New York, Feb. 5.—There was competitive bidding for 10,000 shares of Atchison at the opening, which made it sell at 58¾ and 58¾ at the same time, compared with 58⅝ last night. Manhattan also opened wide at 121 to 122½, compared with 120¾ last night. The Southwestern railroad stocks and Erie first preferred were notably strong, and in a number of cases made gains of a point. Changes were otherwise fractional. A loss of ½ in Pacific Mail and a decline of a small fraction in Union Pacific and the coal stocks were the only exceptions to the gains in the list.

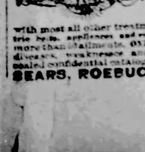
The absorption during the first hour was good, but not sufficient to take all of the rousing Aggressive buying caused some notable advances in the steel and southwestern stocks. Elsewhere the market showed few changes of note, speculation being distinctly apathetic. Coal rose 2¾, Central Pacific 2¼ and Federal Steel preferred 2¼. Baltimore and Ohio gained 2 and Chicago Great Western preferred 2¼. The Erie, Sugar and People's Gas improved a point each. Gains in the southwestern railroads were between 1 and 2 points. Heavy selling of Atchison then wiped out its rise and Amalgamated Copper, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, Brooklyn Transit and Manhattan were also offered freely. Brooklyn Transit fell 2¾, Tennessee Coal 3¾ and many others showed declines of 1@2 points. The market was somewhat heavy at 1 o'clock, and the trading became quieter.

A large demand for Federal Steel, Missouri Pacific and the Wabash issues caused them to rise 2@3 points, but they yielded them in the morning. Federal Steel sold up to 38¾ or 2¾ above yesterday's close. National Tube preferred rose 3, Louisville & Nashville 2¾ and Illinois Central 2¾. Valley preferred gained 2¾ and Reading first preferred 2¾. The market showed more interest in the general market but price did not recover to the high level, profit-taking meeting the advance at all points. Bonds were irregular. Wabash debenture B's rose 1½ on very large buying.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Tobacco	119¾	120¾	119¼	119¾
Am. S. Wire	37¾	38	37¾	38
Am. S. com	37¾	38	37¾	38
Am. Sugar	127¾	128¾	127¾	128¾
Atchison	58¾	59	58¾	59
Atchison pref	93¾	94¾	93¾	94¾
Am. Cot. Oil	37¾	38	37¾	38
Am. Tin com	92¾	93¾	92¾	93¾
Balt. and Ohio	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¾
Brooklyn R. T.	140¾	143¾	140¾	143¾
Burlington	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¾
Can. Pac.	96¾	97¾	96¾	97¾
Ches. & Ohio	41¾	42¾	41¾	42¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	73¾	74¾	73¾	74¾
C., T. I. & P.	51¾	52¾	51¾	52¾
Federal Steel	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¾
Federal Steel pfd	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¾
General Electric	192	193	192	193

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER



With most all other Electric Belts the current is almost imperceptible. Ours has a current that can be felt and regulated to suit any case. Other Belts are sold for $5.00 and $10.00. Ours for a short time only, to introduce, we will give away at the ALMOST NOTHING compared with other belts. Our Belt has all the latest improvements, including Electric Suspensory, and is guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Sexual Weakness, Premature Decay, Wasting Diseases, Lack of Nerve Force, Lack of Energy, Failing Memory, Despondency, Pimples, Blotches, Impure Blood, Poor Circulation, Insomnia, Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Complaints, Nervous Chills, Hot Flashes, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Paralysis, Epilepsy or Fits, Nervous Trembling, Kidney Complaints, Loss of Power, Failing Manhood, Impotency, Lumbago, Backache, Pains and Aches, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Prostatic Troubles, Lame Back, Weak Kidneys, Bladder Troubles, Nervousness, Sexual Debility, Varicocele, Stomach Troubles